The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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CONTENTS.

BIRTHS.

On December 5, 1910, at 22, Siccawei Road, Shanghai, the wife of G. D. Coutts—of a son.

On December 5, 1910, at No. 4, Chusan Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimpton, a daughter.

On December 9, 1910, at No. 10, Avenue Road, Shanghai, the wife of Wilhelm Meyer, of a daughter.

On December 9, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of Algernon Francis Evans of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, December 3, 1910, at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Dean, Rev A. J. Walker, M.A., Frank Fairley, M.I.E.E., A.M.I. MECH. E., second son of F. B. Fairley, Esq., of Redholme, Folkestone, to Louisa M. Muspratt, daughter of the late Frederic M. Muspratt, Esq., of Seaforth Hall, Liverpool.

On December 7, 1910, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., and afterwards at St. John's, Jessfield, by the Rev. E. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., assisted by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., Arthur Hide, of Shanghai, to Edith Mary, second daughter of the late J. C. Jansen and Mrs Jansen, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On December 8, 1910, at 14 North Szechuen Road Extension, Shanghai, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of G. F. Forshaw, aged 26 years.

On December 7, 1910, at Preston Cross, Bookham, Surrey, Margaret Jane Gilmour, widow of the late David Gilmour, of Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL WAR IN ASIA.

(10th December.)

Whilst writers in European and American newspapers continue to hammer away incessantly upon the time worn theme of Asiatic backwardness in general, and Chinese stagnation in particular, with reference to their participation in the scheme of world advancement, the foreign dweller in the East does not escape from having it borne in upon him that the new life that is presently surging through Asia is shaking itself free from the grip of that heavy hand of Lethargy which has stayed the progress of Oriental peoples until they have been overtaken and left behind by the younger nations of the West. We do not require to go far from our own doors to find evidences of this new activity. In Hongkong these are to be met on every hand. The number of new industries which the Chinese have taken up in this Colony alone within recent years is amazing. On the other side of the Harbour we have seen a new town spring up, simmering with industrial activity, and gradually extending its boundaries across what was formerly waste land in the Taikok and Mongkok districts. With these object-lessons thrust upon our purview, we in Hongkong at any rate cannot fail to be impressed with the very real nature of this new industrial movement on the part of the Chinese and of their determination to fight the manufacturers of Europe and of the United States with the very weapons (in the way of modern machinery and appliances) which the Western nations have taught them how to use, with all the advantages of cheap land and labour for the erection of works as well as a plentiful supply of raw material. Just how Asia is preparing to drive Western traders from its markets is forcibly set out by a writer in the *Indian Review*. "In one respect," he says, "the Orient is really menacing the West, and so earnest and open-minded is Asia that no pretence or apology whatever is made about it, nor is any effort put forth to hide it from the Occidental. The Easterner has thrown down the industrial gauntlet, and from now on Asia is destined to witness a progressively intense trade warfare, the Occidental scrambling to retain his hold on the markets of the East and the Oriental endeavouring to beat him in a battle in which heretofore he has been an easy victor." It is an indisputable fact, borne out by the shipping and trade returns, that European and American exporters are finding the Eastern market harder to hold from year to year, for the simple reason that the Oriental nations have come to see the advantage of supplying their own needs so far as manufactured goods are concerned. Most notable of all in this respect is the recent development of new industries in Japan. Japanese shipping, now that the war is over, is taking up its place amongst the factors which count in the estimation of Home firms with ships lying idle in the Mersey, the Clyde, or the Thames. And in the matter of naval construction, the Japanese nation are conserving their own warship-building to themselves and are putting into practice the lessons which they have been taught by Western science and experience. India, too, is making haste to follow the lead of Japan in this matter. Everywhere in Hindustan, mills and factories are being erected, whose products are to supply the Far-Eastern as well as Indian trade. Most of these plants are financed by natives, and Indians manage and are employed in them. As the awakening of China is proceeding, the industrial life in the Dragon Empire is receiving a new impetus. Smoke curling from the tall, gaunt chimneys in the larger Celestial cities, forcefully reminds one that the day of motive power has dawned even in slow-moving China, and that the country is preparing to take its place alongside the other Asiatic nations in the fight for trade supremacy. The trend of feeling in all Oriental countries is to patronise and thereby develop home industries. This sentiment is so acute that "even at this early stage there is considerable feeling in India against Japan, since the Indian is anxious to do all in his power to keep his own market and the markets in other Oriental lands in his own hands, and not permit them to be monopolised by Japan. Similarly, there is to-day considerable rivalry between India and Japan over the China trade to wrest it from the hands of the Occidentals, and this spirit of competition daily is increasing in its intensity. On the other hand, China itself is desirous of exploiting its own markets instead of being exploited by the subjects of the Mikado, or by the Indians." While Europe and America are ahead of China in the industrial race, inasmuch as they have made science the handmaid of industry, the cheapness of labour, in the Orient remains a factor to be reckoned with. Furthermore, home industries, protected by high tariffs and subsidised by Government—both of which policies are coming into prominence in Asia—can well afford to compete with European and American imports. The latter, also, labour under the additional disadvantage of greater freightage and insurance, as well as other vicarious charges, than those required by the Asiatics who are seeking to control the local markets. It has to be added, too, that in competition with Occidental commercialists the Orient has awoke to a dynamic realisation of the futility of pitting unimproved machinery and methods against modern modes and appliances. "Casting aside his former sense of self-complacency, he is studying the sciences and arts that have given the West its material prosperity. He is putting the result of his investigations into practical use, as a rule, recasting the Occidental methods and tools to suit his peculiar needs and in some instances improving upon them." And the only conclusion to which we can arrive after cogitating on the subject is, that in the course of a few more generations the aid of the European will no longer be required by the Oriental peoples. From us they have learned all that there is to learn in order to bring themselves into line with our laboriously wrought out schemes of social and industrial reforms; and once they have assimilated all these teachings they will batten upon them until such time arrives as behoves them to take another leaf out of the European copy-book.

OIL-DRIVEN FISHING BOATS.

(12th December.)

It is a far cry from Hongkong to Great Yarmouth, yet the two ports have one strong bond of common sympathy, so far as their industries are concerned, in that both the Norfolk seaport and our own Colony depend to a great extent for their prosperity, for their very existence indeed, upon their fishing fleets. In this connection it is interesting to read that at Great Yarmouth, at the very climax of the fishing season, there was opened an exhibition which promises the disappearance of the old style of fishing boat. The exhibition is being held with a view of demonstrating the applicability of oil-engine propulsion to fishing vessels which have hitherto been dependent upon sail alone. In the Yarmouth fleet, already, some score of boats—especially the Scotch "drifters"—have been fitted with auxiliary engines driven by paraffin or crude oil. It is possible to fix these engines to any fair sized vessel and achieve results that will compare favourably with steam. Amongst the pioneers in the adoption of oil-driven fishing boats are, curiously enough, the Japanese, who at this self-same exhibition are showing models of the types adopted in the fishing fleets of Japan. The idea of introducing motors into the Chinese trawlers of Hongkong and adjacent ports is by no means new. One valiant attempt was made by a local gentleman some years ago, but the venture did not meet with the measure of success it merited; and the father of the project has now left the Colony, though he still remains in the East in a new sphere of labours. Probably some Northern port will reap the benefit of his enthusiastic belief in the practicability and profitableness of adapting some form of artificial propulsion to the Colony's fishing fleets. In the meantime, however, there are not a-wanting in our midst many citizens, both European and Chinese, who see vast possibilities in the bringing of the Colony's fishing system into line with the modern methods that have proved so successful in other parts of the world's seas. China has been ever slow to follow Western precept or example in any given direction. She has been more prone to copy her own immediate neighbours in the Orient who have shown themselves to be more progressive than herself and to copy them in somewhat gingerly fashion, too. But now that Japan has lent countenance to this innovation in her ancient fishing industry, there is every reason to believe that China will follow suit—and that before long. So far as the fishing grounds of Hongkong, the surrounding islands and the Kowloon Peninsula are concerned, those are admirably suited, we are told, for the operation of steam trawlers as large even as those employed in the North Sea. In the prolific feeding banks of Mirs Bay, for instance, there is at times such an abundance of fish that the Chinese junk trawlers are unable to cope with the catch. It is perhaps too much to expect to see within our times a fleet of trawlers steaming through Lyeemoon Pass for the fishing grounds after the manner familiar to Hull or Aberdeen City; but it is quite on the cards, we believe, that artificially propelled boats something after the style that has found favour in Japan will be at work before many months are over on our local fishing grounds.

Since the foregoing lines were written, we have had the pleasure of perusing the speech made at the meeting at noon to-day of the recently formed Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Company, Limited, by the Chairman, Mr. J. A. Plummer. This Company, it appears, has already one steam trawler on the stocks at Middlesborough and should have had delivery by the end of this month but for the delay caused by the shipyard strikes in England. Mr. Plummer mentioned that the steam-trawling industry in Japan is succeeding almost beyond comprehension, and whereas it is only two and a half years since the first steam trawler started operating out of Nagasaki, there are now no less than seventeen building and seven or eight actually at work. The Company's prosperity, of course, will depend largely upon the goodwill of the Chinese, but it was pointed out by the Chairman that they had the best assurances that they would find a ready market for their fish and also enjoy the support of the Fish Guilds. So that, to all appearances, the Steam Fisheries Company are to begin operations under exceptionally auspicious conditions. It is admitted that there will be initial difficulties to overcome as is the case with all pioneer concerns. But with through railway communication to Canton established, and the general advance of the Chinese people towards Western ideas, there is, as the Chairman said, no need to picture the possibilities of the future, when he hoped they might have a fleet of ten or twenty trawlers working out of this Port. We wish the new enterprise every success.

FIRE-BRIGADE EQUIPMENT IN HONGKONG.

(13th December.)

When we read in Home papers about the great advancement being made in fire-brigade equipment in the cities and towns of Great Britain, we cannot but feel that Hongkong is lagging very far behind in this matter. So far as the *personnel* of our Fire Brigade is concerned, no city in all the British possessions can lay claim to a better, if numerical strength be left out of account. But as for the land equipment—the fire engines, manuals, and other appliances housed in Queen's Road Central and at the out-stations—it is woefully inadequate and out-of-date. The only satisfactory feature in the whole system lies in the new Harbour fire float, which has proved itself to be in every way most excellently suited either for fighting fires that occur among the shipping or for pumping up water from the Harbour when outbreaks of fire take place in proximity to the Praya. But the needs of Hongkong and of Kowloon demand more than this. Neither the Island nor the Peninsula is adequately equipped. As we have urged on previous occasions in these columns, it is high time that the Government set about the introduction of motor fire engines of the latest pattern from England. We notice that recently the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of London have discarded horse haulage altogether, even to the extent of their reserve stud of two hundred trained horses. To such a state of perfection has the motor engine been brought nowadays that it is considered to be perfectly safe to dispense with those sagacious equines which at one time were the pride of London and the admiration of all who saw them at work. Yet in Hongkong, we still see in vogue and included amongst the serviceable equipment from year to year, some fire-extinguishing appliances that might suffice for a country village at Home but are very much out of place in a City like Victoria, with its quarter of a million of population, its densely-built areas, and its thousands of tumshackle tenements that blaze up like tinder once the flames get hold. And the need for extension and improvement does not apply to the City alone. Eastwards and westwards, overflow suburbs are springing up with mushroom-like rapidity. Kennedytown is stretching out its arms Pokfulam way. In the Taikoo and Shaukiwan districts there is now a population of over ten thousand, and building is steadily progressing. Yet in none of those places are the Fire Brigade appliances being renewed or enhanced in such degree as will enable them to meet the greater requirements of those expanding districts. Kowloon, too, is badly equipped. In Yaumati district, a new township has sprung up in recent years. Works and factories of all kinds have come into existence, and long rows of shops and lofty dwelling tenements now stand where before was only swampy foreshore. Yet for the whole of the Peninsula the only effective fire fighting weapon is the solitary steamer stationed at Yaumati—and that one of the old ones transferred from headquarters on this side of the Harbour. True, there are always the two fire floats to be depended upon in the case of a conflagration not too far removed from the water front; but as the available sites on the Harbour edge are gradually appropriated, the tendency of our peninsular township is to extend inland to regions scarcely within reach of floats pumping from the Harbour. True, in Kowloon we have now a system of fire-hydrants laid down with a pressure somewhat similar to that which can be obtained in Victoria. But were two serious outbreaks of fire to occur simultaneously in the streets only accessible to the land engines—and such a thing is quite within the region of probability—the Fire Brigade resources might be unequal to the occasion. In the same way, were the Central engines suddenly called to combat a big fire in Shaukiwan, seven miles away, the middle portion of the city would be left practically unprotected for the time being, and it is a peculiar thing that it is just at such junctures that the services of the Brigade are required in some other place. The journey of coolie-hauled engines and other apparatus to a remote district like Shaukiwan is necessarily slow, and the return journey is, if anything, slower. It would be platitude to insist that the first consideration in brigade work is for the firemen to be on the spot at the earliest possible moment. Every one knows that five minutes gained in getting to the seat of the fire may mean the saving of human life as well as thousands of dollars' worth of property. Every district in the Colony should be equipped sufficiently well to fight its own fires; and to this end the sooner that Hongkong follows the lead of Singapore, Colombo and other Crown Colonies in the adoption of motor fire-engines, the better it will be for the Colony. Narrowness of streets and steepness of ascents afford no excuse. Motor engines can go where any hand-drawn engine can go and they can be got nowadays of such high horse-power as will enable them to climb to the Peak if necessary.

THE BITER BIT.

Time is the mill of God, and that which is ground in it is not always ground slowly. But slowly or quickly it is always "exceeding small." Rarely, however, have we seen the fate of the wicked more swiftly overtake him, than we now observe in the case of one Constancio da Silva of the *Verdade*, a Macao newspaper. And it is our unhappy duty to protest against the policy which has inflicted a punishment doubtless well deserved, but mistaken in its manner of application. There is no denying the fact that this Constancio was a firebrand, and that his paper was a most pernicious influence amongst men as easily inflamed as our Portuguese friends. When he and his party had the upper hand in Macao, and had succeeded in exciting the sailors and soldiers to commit actions whose pitiful results are only beginning to be felt, one brutal deed was done, among others, which has now brought about poetic retribution. The Editor of the *Verdade* managed to obtain the suppression of the *Vida Nova*, edited or owned by Dr. Luiz Nolasco, President of the Senate. We have had occasion to say hard things of the President, and to disagree in strong terms with views expressed in his paper. But that his newspaper should be suppressed by a gang of mutineers simply because he published in his news columns a report of the action of certain residents of Macao and Hongkong in petitioning the Provisional Government of Portugal to allow the charitable Religious Orders to remain in Macao, that the *Vida Nova* should be shut up at the bidding of a rival paper, was an outrage on liberty, a crime against free speech, a tyrannical and despotic attack on the Press. Now the perpetrator of this deed is himself suffering from the punishment of abolition. His paper was peremptorily shut up by the order of the Government. We British manage these things better. We do not close up naughty newspapers. We only lock up wicked editors. And even then we do so with due regard to order and justice. The man must be given fair trial. If he publishes seditious matter against the King's peace and the security of his subjects, the editor will be very properly sent to prison by a very proper jury, and a very proper and perhaps pompous judge. But his paper may continue in existence, and may even continue to publish articles that are very nearly as bad as those which forced the Law to lock him up. For we mis-called Anglo-Saxons are are not a bit afraid of free speech. It does us no harm to have liberty. We would rather hear of the man being shot than his paper suppressed. That is the difference between us and our friends who are sporting a new red and green flag. Can it be possible—we only whisper it—that the real reason for this is that we are fit for liberty, and they are not?

THE ABERDEEN STREET COLLAPSE.

(14th December.)

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner's Court completed their inquiry regarding the building collapse in Aberdeen Street. The jury found that the six Chinese who were killed thereby had met their death through accidental causes. There was apparently nothing more to be added. However, the evidence that has been adduced in the course of this official investigation into the circumstances attending the catastrophe conveys one more awful proof of the laxity which in years long past must have pervaded the entire administration of the Building Laws in Hongkong. If this Aberdeen Street collapse were an isolated case, there would not be much in it to cause any serious public alarm; but, unfortunately, we are all aware that it is only one amongst very many similar disasters which have occurred within recent times. Indeed, so great has been the number of fatal building collapses in this Colony within the past few years—independent altogether of the ravages of typhoons—that Hongkong has earned a most unenviable notoriety in this respect, and has undergone the disgrace of having the finger of reproach pointed towards her as the worst-built city in British over seas' possessions. That Hongkong is deserving of this description, cannot be said to be very far from the truth. As regards the Aberdeen Street collapse, the facts connected with it are now too well-known to need repetition. It is enough to say that on 28th November last, the party wall between houses Nos. 15 and 17 collapsed, causing first one tenement and then the other to come crashing down, killing six persons and injuring many others. The expert witnesses who were examined before the Coroner were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the buildings involved were constructively bad. Mr. Howard, an Inspector of Buildings of twenty five years' experience, when asked to what he would attribute the collapse, replied that he would "blame it on the builder of the house." The party wall was one of the worst walls he had ever seen in Hongkong. The mortar was absolutely perished, and even had it been good mortar it could not have held the wall together, for the bricks were bad. The constructional work also was bad, the inside of the wall being filled with broken bricks. The cause of the collapse was the bad quality of the material used in the wall, bad construction and the insertion of joists into the wall. "It was a criminal bit of work," concluded Mr. Howard. That sums up the situation in a nutshell. It was little wonder, therefore, that the Foreman of the jury should be constrained to ask on what principle the inspection of buildings was made by the Public Works Department. The Coroner explained that there was no general responsibility for those old houses; the responsibility did not begin until either the attention of the Department was called to any defects or the officers discovered such defects themselves. Up till that point there was no general examination of buildings to ascertain whether they were dangerous or not. This somewhat disquieting statement from the Bench as to the responsibility for old houses was, however, discounted in a certain degree at a later stage in the examination by Mr. Perkins, Executive Engineer to the Public Works Department, who in reply to the Foreman's question as to whether there was any systematic inspection of old property, said they were inspecting all the time; inspections were being made continually, he added, and not only in the case of houses the condition of which had been reported to them as being dangerous. Had it been borne out that the latter was the basis upon which inspection of buildings by the Department's officers was carried out, there would indeed have been justification for alarm amongst Chinese householders in the older portions of the city, and we are glad that the assurance has now been departmentally given that such inspection does not only follow upon a report from the tenant or from other quarters concerning the questionable state of certain dwellings. It used to be averred, t. o, not so very many years ago, that when an Inspector in the Department forwarded to headquarters a report declaring that any house was in a jeopardous condition, his communication had to pass through so many hands that sometimes it was months before practical effect was given to it; but that sort of thing, we are happy to say, is a thing of the past, and at the present time there is no Government Department in which the reports of subsidiary officers are acted upon with more promptitude than in the Public Works Office. One rather important point brought out in evidence was that except in the case of bulging or other visible signs of defective construction, the real state of a built wall cannot be accurately ascertained unless it be broken into. But surely the Building Authority is invested with plenary powers to resort to such measures when satisfied that there is good reason for doubting the stability of any building, the sudden collapse of which may cause the loss of human life. In the case of the houses which collapsed in Aberdeen Street, there are no records in existence to show who were the building contractors, and as Mr. H. L. Dennys said in his concluding address to the jury on behalf of the Crown, there was not obtainable any evidence involving criminal liability on anybody; though if they had before them the man who built the house it might be a different matter. One question that cannot but obtrude itself upon the mind of anyone who has followed the course of this inquiry throughout is this: Are there sufficient Building Inspectors on the staff of the P. W. D.? In our view, the reply must be in the negative. Otherwise, how is it that we have all these building collapses to our discredit? We can take it for granted that the inspection of new buildings is being done with thoroughness. But the work of inspection of old buildings (which is no less important) apparently requires the employment of still more Inspectors if these calamitous collapses are to be prevented. It would be better, surely, for the Government to expend the public funds in ensuring the safety of life and property rather than to fritter it away in such useless works as the propping-up of that hoary old obstruction and eyesore, the Clock Tower.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(15th December.)

So far as the elections at Home have gone, and considering the small number of seats that have yet to be polled, there does not remain much room for doubt that the position of parties in the new Parliament will be practically unchanged. In this far-away outpost of the Empire we, naturally, do not take much heed of Home politics. We are outwith the atmosphere of party rancour and vituperation and we are very happy in that position. It was stated by a prominent public man once in Hongkong that all Britons abroad were neither Liberals nor Conservatives, but were Progressive Imperialists in the true sense of the word. In our opinion, that terse and pithy expression strikes the nail on the head exactly. Residence abroad broadens one's mind and tends to eliminate encrusted parochial views. In that sense, we should have comparatively little interest in the Home elections. But still we are all citizens and workers of a great Empire, and it behoves us to consider well the influences that control the findings of our Central Government. In a purely selfish sense, it cannot be said that Hongkong has benefited under the Liberal *régime*. Indeed, the Colony has sustained two sharp blows at the hands of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's and Mr. H. Asquith's administrations in relation to the coolie traffic to South Africa and the curtailment of the opium trade and closure of divans. Yet in these matters, Hongkong has undubitably been but a pawn in the international game directed from Downing Street and as loyal citizens we must conform to orders, however much the same may affect the Colonial exchequer. In the meantime, the failure of the Conference and the certain return of a non-Conservative majority in the House of Commons can only mean one of two things—either the Conservative leaders will have to consent to a compromise or else the original Veto proposals will be carried out in their amplitude with the assistance of the Irish-cum-Labour-cum-Socialistic sections of the House. Mr. Balfour and his coadjutors are as politicans too wary to force the latter course to an issue, and compromise will in all probability be eagerly welcomed by them in despite of the fruitless Conference; for they must now see that the country is not behind them in the sense that they confidently anticipated when they forced upon the Liberal Government another general election in less than a twelvemonth's time from the last appeal to the country. At this juncture, it is interesting to recall just what the Veto policy consisted of. The main points are:—

"That it is expedient that the House of Lords be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a Money Bill, and that any such

imitation by law shall not be taken to diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons. For the purposes of this resolution a Bill shall be considered a Money Bill if, in the opinion of the Speaker, it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects—viz., the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation, charges on the Consolidated Funds, or the provision of money by Parliament; supply; the appropriation, control, or regulation of public money; raising or guaranteeing of any loan or the repayment thereof; or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them.

"That it is expedient that the powers of the House of Lords, as respects Bills other than Money Bills, be restricted by law, so that any such Bill which has passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, has been rejected by that House in each of those sessions, shall become law without the consent of the House of Lords on the Royal Assent being declared; provided that at least two years shall have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time. For the purposes of this resolution a Bill shall be treated as rejected by the House of Lords if it has not been passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed upon by both Houses.

"That it is expedient to limit the duration of Parliament to five years."

Even amongst the Liberal leaders themselves counsels are divided on the question of how far the Veto proposals can be safely insisted upon. National opinion appears to be fairly solid as regards the need for sweeping reforms in the House of Lords and the repression of the hereditary element in it, but the people are not prepared to do away absolutely with the Second Chamber. So far as Hongkong and other Colonial possessions are concerned, the principal question at issue is that of Tariff Reform *versus* Free Trade. There appears to be no dubiety about the feeling existent in Australia, Canada and India in favour of the adoption of some form of preferential treatment as between the Mother Country and her over-seas colonies and dependencies; and it is probable that a *via media* will be discovered in this direction in the next Parliament if not in the one that is on the point of being convened at present. In this Colony we fancy that such preferential treatment of Colonial trade would be warmly welcomed by British merchants, who as time goes on are suffering more and more from foreign encroachment upon the trading fields of which they themselves have been the pioneers and exploiters.

FORTIFICATIONS.

(16th December.)

The news which we have received from the latest Washington despatches *via* Manila serve to show that the Americans are in real earnest in their projected scheme of fortifications for the strategic points in the Philippine Islands. President Taft in his Message to Congress states that the Chief Executive ask that Manila be made impregnable to attack from without and that Congress assist in every way possible to bring this about. The President makes an exhaustive report to the Congress of the details of his recent trip to Panama, and he requests that an appropriation of $19,000,000 be made for the fortification of the Panama Canal and the two approaches thereto. We cannot but sympathise with the United States in their endeavours to make impregnable their bases in the Philippine Islands. Ever since the Duke of Connaught's visit to Hongkong some years ago, this Colony has been going ahead in the matter of fortifications in a manner that would cause the scales to fall from the eyes of some of our G.O.C.'s of former days, who were quite content to bask in the false security of obsolete guns perched upon Stonecutters' Island and the Harbour slopes of Lyeemoon. Now, we see the Peak batteries armed with guns of modern calibre: bristling with weapons on the seaward side. On the Kowloon hills as well there is more heavy artillery mounted, commanding the approaches to the Port, than most residents of the Colony are aware of. His Royal Highness of Connaught apparently grasped the real kernel of the situation during his visit to Hongkong when he ordered the discardment of out-of-date defences and their replacement by others which were modern and effective. In Manila, the erection of fortifications will present more difficulties than we in Hongkong have had to overcome, for there the land is practically flat whereas here we have the advantage of lofty hills for land battery purposes. General Arthur Murray, Chief of the U.S. Coast Artillery Corps, says in his report to the War Department that the importance of the early completion of the Manila and Subing bases cannot be over-estimated. "Whether viewed from a military standpoint or from the standpoint of the broadest national policy," he says," the necessity for secure defences for these localities, the *sine qua non* for the successful conduct of a war which involves the Pacific ocean as a theatre of operations must be apparent to the most casual observer. The completion of the fortification projects for the localities will involve an expenditure of only $3,628,959, and I renew the recommendation made in my report of last year that the War Department, in presenting to Congress the needs of the military service, lay special stress upon the importance and urgency of the early completion of the defences of the insular ports now being fortified." All of which points to a settled conviction in the American view that the next great war which is to rack the nations of the earth, will be fought out in the theatre of the Eastern Seas. That Hongkong will bear its share in the brunt, goes without saying and it is gratifying to know that we are prepared and that our own fortifications are receiving every possible attention from the Defence Authorities.

THE SOURCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Perhaps the most useful function of the Press is to inspire into men the spirit of co-operation. Among the Chinese more than among Englishmen, one is liable to hear such a sentiment as "Yes, things are in a bad way, a remedy ought to be found, but no deed or word of mine can change them." Now it is without doubt true that no single deed or word of one single individual can change a condition of affairs that affects a whole community. The cannibalism of Fiji was not corrected into vegetarianism by the distaste for its practice felt by a Fijian philosopher who was regarded as an anarchist and probably punished for his originality of opinion by being cooked and eaten by his fellow-citizens. The snobbishness of, not Hongkong, of course, but any other Crown Colony, may not be altered by any single act or word of any single anarchically-minded bank clerk, or radical Scotch engineer. But cannibalism, nevertheless, no longer is regarded otherwise than platonically in Fiji, and the philosopher aforesaid had a great deal to do with its abolition. And in a certain Crown Colony, not Hongkong, of course, even Scotch engineers have been known to look upon the most aristocratic of bank clerks with friendly comradeship, and big Taipans constantly dine with quite poor Magistrates and Captain or Deputy Superintendents of Police. This abolition of the snobbishness of cannibalism in Fiji, and the cannibalism of snobbishness in the British Colony, was not due to single individual effort. It was the result of a general attitude of mind, if not of appetite. When we, therefore, and our colleagues of the Press endeavour to inform the public mind and to excite it even, our efforts are not by any means futile. "Many a little makes a muckle," and there is many a quiet and unassuming man who has little notion of the strong effect which his sincere and earnest convictions exert upon the people around him. We remember a modern Mrs. Malaprop some years ago who used to delight London playgoers by declaring in the course of a new—alas!—forgotten play, that 'her voice would not be like that of a pelican howling in the wilderness.' It was not. And, to be serious, no more is that of any honest man with opinions honestly held. It behoves us all, therefore, first to be sure that we are honest in our efforts to acquire an opinion, and, secondly, to be thoroughly honest in upholding it.

BOOKS AND BOOKS.

The "son of David, king in Jerusalem" had fewer fools to deal with than we few wise men have in these days, and he certainly had a smaller number of books in his library than a modern critic has to review. Yet he says that "of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh." We have occasionally to recommend to our friends a new book. We never do so without a grave sense of responsibility. Why should men's time be wasted, and their minds be burdened, with stuff from which even the immortal Jewish Preacher would have refused to draw an individual moral? He would have dismissed such a book as the sorrowful thing which lies before us, as merely part of man's infinite vanity. "Edgar Allan Poe: A Critical Study, by Arthur Ransome," has been published by Martin Secker, of No. 5 John Street, Adelphi, and we wonder what mysterious reason induced a publisher to aid and abet the perpetration of such a work. Only by a recollection of the doctrine of Total Depravity can we see a clue to an explanation. "Man is born in sin and is desperately wicked, and anything that happens to him it only an instalment of the hell he deserves." On this theory we can understand how this book was permitted to happen. Apart from a sketch of Poe's life, which Mr. Ransome entitles "Biographical background," the "Critical Study" consists of mere words strung together grammatically, intended to convey reflections on Poe's genius and his methods of literary composition. Quotations from Poe's works are liberally interlarded. This huge mass of verbiage, variously divided under such titles as "Self-Conscious Technique," "Analysis," "Metaphysics," "Frayed Ends," and (save us and bless us!) "A Preliminary Note on Poe's Criticism" is paralysing; it numbs the mind. After laboriously reading through the book, and after giving oneself a day or two to recover from it, one finds that there is not one single original thought in it, not a single useful idea that one had not realized already long ago. A book of this sort, that is to say, a sort of protracted review, must justify its existence by being supremely clever and interesting. It is the most difficult kind of writing to make readable, even to the learned. And in view of the enormous amount of stuff that gets itself printed nowadays, we are forced to protest against the publication of the utterly useless talk of an unutterable bore. And in view of the infliction which this book has been to at least one usually kind reviewer, whose hospitable mind has ere now entertained even German critics with pleasure, we might conclude on the ground that if the inverse of Ruskin's theory that "bad morality is bad art," be true, then this book must be called immoral.

THE DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In these days when the subject of Harbour pollution and disposal of town refuse is engaging so much attention in the Sanitary Board and amongst the community generally, it is rather surprising that not one of those who have entered the controversial lists has ever mooted the provision of a refuse destructor in Hongkong. Such an addition to the effective working forces of the Department responsible for keeping the City clean would do a great deal to purify what is admittedly a very dirty town. All the great cities at Home and nearly all the larger towns have got refuse destructors in use. But we do not need to go as far away as that to find a model incinerator in full working order. Kuala Lumpur, the beautiful capital of the Federated Malay States, is equipped with a very large destructor, capable of disposing of the whole of the town rubbish from day to day, and as regards cleanliness, Kuala Lumpur challenges comparison with the best kept city in Europe. Of the rubbish which is constantly being conveyed away from Hongkong by junk to be dumped beyond the Harbour limits, we believe that a good deal is carried back into the Harbour by the strong tides that are characteristic of these waters. With our vast boat population, it is too much to expect that we can ever have an absolutely clean Harbour. But the erection of a refuse destructor would undoubtedly tend to improve things in this respect and it would be of incalculable benefit to the city itself.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Crowded houses continue to witness the excellent performances given nightly at the Bijou Scenic Theatre. The bill of fare, provided is a capital one. Miss Vera Feirace, the clever singer and dancer, continues to be the drawing card, while Mr Stephenson's character songs should be heard to be appreciated. The "Bijou" has certainly come to stay.

HONGKONG & S. CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

FORMAL MEETING TO-DAY.

12th inst.

The first yearly meeting of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., was held at noon to-day in the offices of Messrs. Bradley and Co., the agents. Mr. J. A. Plummer presided, and there were present Messrs. J. W. O. Barnar, Lo Shiu Hoi, and Wong Tsze Leung (Consulting Committee) J. M. S. Rosario, I. Rocha, A. Fernandho, Tam Keang Yeung, Yu Chat Yu, J. F. Miller, C. J. M. Pereira and F. Bevington (acting secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—This meeting, as you are aware is only held in order to comply with the Hongkong Companies' Ordinance of 1865, and there is really no actual business to transact. It is, however, usual on these occasions for the Chairman to say something with regard to the policy and future prospects of the Company, and, for this reason, we put the date of the meeting as late as possible in order that we might be better able to tell you what progress has been made since the Company was formed in August last. I must tell you that the capital of the Company has been fully subscribed, and that all the shares have been allotted. There are, however, a few subscribers who have not yet paid for their shares but the Company has sufficient funds in hand for all requirements, and should the remaining shares not be taken up within the next week or two, notices will be served and the shares re-allotted. As your General Managers had originally to refuse applications for about 2,000 shares, no difficulty is anticipated in placing any shares which may be outstanding. Following the lines of our prospectus, and acting upon what we believe to be the best possible advice, your Consulting Committee unanimously decided upon ordering a new trawler, one which would be entirely suitable for the trade, and specially adapted for working in a hot climate, in preference to a second-hand vessel. An order was accordingly placed with Messrs. Smith's Dock Co., Middlesborough, about the end of August last. In deciding upon the type of vessel, gear, etc., to be ordered, your Committee have had the advice and assistance not only of European experts, but also of the leading Japanese Company, which during the summer months works under very similar climatic conditions, and caters for a trade which is in many respects very similar to what may be anticipated here. The *Hoi Fung*, by which name it is proposed to call our vessel, we are assured will represent the latest type, and most up-to-date trawler afloat, and your Committee are quite prepared to pin their faith on her efficiency. With regard to the work of construction, we regret to say that same has been considerably delayed in consequence of strikes of boiler-makers and other operatives in England. Our latest mail advices, however, state that the frames are in position, and that a considerable amount of iron work was ready to erect a month ago, and from the fact that we have since paid the second instalment of purchase money, we may assume that the shell plating has since been completed. The *Hoi Fung* should have been delivered to us this month, but we estimate that it will be the end of January before she can be handed over. Given favourable weather—and our vessel should be coming out at the best time of the year—we estimate that she will take about six or seven weeks on the voyage, and thus we may hope to see her in Hongkong towards the end of March next. As regards the voyage out, your Committee have deemed it prudent to fully insure the vessel against all risks, and although this will add somewhat to the laid-down cost, we feel sure that you will approve of the course taken. I do not know that I can say more regarding the future prospects of the Company than we have already said in our prospectus, further than that we see no reason why the project should not prove as great a success here as it has in Japan and other countries. I may tell you that this industry in Japan is succeeding almost beyond comprehension, and whereas it is only two and a half years ago since the first Steam Trawler started operating out of Nagasaki, there are to-day no less than 17 new vessels under construction in that country, and, I am not quite certain, but I think seven or eight actually at work. Our Mr. Forbes, who is now in Japan, is studying the working of the Japanese trawlers on the spot, and I only regret that he has been unable to get back in time to preside at this meeting, when he might have been able to give you further information regarding the business as carried on there. We are of course very dependent upon the goodwill of the Chinese, but we have the best assurance that we shall find a ready market for our fish, and also have the support of the Fish Guilds. We cannot of course anticipate large profits on the first year's working, as it will no doubt take a little time to thoroughly organize the business and we shall no doubt have the usual difficulties of pioneers to overcome. With through Railway communication to Canton established, however, and the general advance of the Chinese people towards Western ideas, there is no need for me to picture to you the possibilities of the future, when I hope we may have a fleet of ten or twenty trawlers, working out of this port. This is all the business, gentlemen, but should any one wish to ask any questions, I should be pleated to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman—There being no questions, gentlemen, that is all the business to be done and I thank you very much for your attendance.

The meeting then dispersed.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

BAIL REFUSED.

16th inst.

The case was continued before Mr. E. R. Halliday at the Magistracy this afternoon, in which Wong Tsz Kin, formerly a student of St Stephen's College; Mak U Chiu, an unemployed seaman; and Chin Chi-m, an unemployed vehicle driver, are charged with alleged conspiracy to murder one Wong Pak Chiu aged 9 years, and Wong Bo Chau, 5 years of age. Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence in place of Mr. Davidson.

Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson was called and stated that at 5.30 p.m. on the 14th inst he entered 31, Elgin Street. On reaching the second floor, he entered the back room. He saw the three defendants in the room and standing guard on them were three Chinese detectives, whom he had sent there with instructions. He arrested the three defendants on a warrant, which was produced.

Mr. Gardiner reserved his cross-examination for the next hearing.

Mr. Hanson asked for a remand.

His Worship (To Mr. Gardiner)—Have you any objection?

Mr. Gardiner—None whatever, your Worship, provided that bail is allowed. I understand the Police have no objection.

Mr. Hanson objected to bail.

Bail was refused and the case was remanded till Tuesday next at 10 a.m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

OFFICIAL DINNER TO MORROW NIGHT.

16th inst

There will be an official dinner at Government House to-morrow night, the guests including:—Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe, Commander Noble, Mr. Neville, Mr. Gask, Captain Lowndes, Captain Grassholf, Captain Kraft, Mr. Klaring, Captain Schutze, Dr. Herr and Mrs. Voretzsch, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. E. A. Hewett, General and Mrs. Anderson, Captain Simonds, Major and Mrs. Withycombe, Commodore and Mrs. Eyres, Commander and Mrs. Gregory, Captain Salisbury, Lt.-Commander de Gravilier, Mr. G. A. Cooke, Sir Henry and Lady May.

Rear-Admiral Gutler will be unable to be present, having sustained a serious accident.

A COMPRADORE'S GUARANTEE.

CLAIM ON A MORTGAGE.

16th inst.

This afternoon in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Piggott, heard a case in which Abdoolhussein Abdoolrahim, architect, 34 Queen's Road Central, brought an action against Mok Han Wo and three others for enforcement by foreclosure or sale of a mortgage held by plaintiff on certain land property in Hongkong and Kowloon. Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were unrepresented.

Mr. Potter stated that of the four defendants, two of them had appeared to the writ but had filed no defence nor taken any other steps. He now formally moved for judgment on the terms of the statement of claim.

His Lordship said he would like to hear something more about the case.

Mr. Potter replied that it was all set out clearly in the statement of claim. The plaintiff Abdoolhussein Abdoolrahim was attorney for one Abdoolcader Abdoolrayeb, administrator of one Abdoolhussein Abdoolrayeb, deceased, transferee of a mortgage dated 9th April, 1901, as between the defendant of the first part, Mok Chun Man and Chin Kan of the second part, and Abdoolcader Abdoolrayeb Ebrahim of the third part; and he claimed to have an account taken of what was due to him for principal, interest and costs on the mortgage and that the said mortgage be enforced by foreclosure or sale. By a compradore agreement dated the 9th April, 1901, the defendant became compradore of the firm of Abdoollally Ebrahim & Co., merchants, and together with the other two Chinese defendants he assigned to Abdoolali Abdoolrayeb Ebrahim, the principal of the firm, a mortgage on certain lands in Kowloon to secure the firm against any losses or defalcations caused by the compradore. This mortgage deed was transferred by the firm to Abdoo hussein Abdoolrayeb, who died on the 5th of February, 1903, leaving his property in trust for his son who was now in India and was not yet 21 years of age. Letters of administration on the estate had been granted to the plaintiff on the 20th May, 1909. A sum of over $5,000 was due and owing by the defendant Mok Han Wo to the plaintiff as administrator to the transferee of the mortgage. The plaintiff had been in possession of the property comprised in the mortgage since 1st February, 1903.

His Lordship—How do we know that the son is under the age of 21? Will you prove that he is under the age?

Mr. Potter—He is under the age, my Lord. But we do not have to prove anything. The other side have not entered a defence, and as a matter of fact we have to prove nothing. They have waived all their rights by failing to enter a defence in any shape or form.

His Lordship—But you would be upset altogether if he were over 21, whether they defended or whether they did not. Can't you find it out.

Mr. Potter (after consultation with his instructing solicitor) stated that the plaintiff, who was present, could prove the fact.

Abdoolhussein Abdulrahim then went into the witness-box and deposed that the son was only 19 years of age. He knew him intimately and saw him last when he was home in India three years ago.

Mr. Potter remarked, in regard to the form of the order, that two of defendants, Mok Han Wo and Mok Chun Man, had already assigned to the plaintiff the whole of their interest in the properties in question and he did not ask for an order against them. The rights of the other two defendants were still intact. Strictly speaking, they could ask for an order against all four defendants, but it was not necessary. The two first defendants had given them all they could give them.

His Lordship accordingly made an order against the last two defendants, the redemption of the property to be within six months.

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

LAUNCH MASTER HEAVILY FINED.

17th inst.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Harbour Office this morning, L. S. Timothy Murphy charged Li Ji, master of the steam-launch *To Hing*, with (a) carrying 16 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, on the 8th inst. (b) carrying 28 passengers in excess on 9th inst.

Mr. Reader Harris, from the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

Evidence was called and his Worship held that the owner should not allow his employees to overcrowd passengers in the launch and the fact of his being their employer as well as owner of the launch gave him all the more control over them. A $50 fine was imposed on the defendant on both counts.

This is the second occasion on which the defendant has been brought up for a similar offence within a fortnight. On the previous occasion, defendant was fined $100.

A JUDICIAL EXPLANATION.

BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

16th inst.

Before taking up the ordinary business in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court today, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Piggott, said he had been asked to correct a misapprehension which had arisen from a paragraph in his recent judgment in the Lock Hing case—an action by the contractor against the owner of the house. He (the C. J.) had said that it seemed to be customary for the occupants not to allow the contractors to have a copy of the contract. That appeared from the evidence and he supposed it was owing to the fact that the case did not go to a conclusion that it was not contradicted although he observed that in an earlier case it was a fact. But he had now been told by all the architects that it is the custom for the contractors to have a copy of the contract if they chose, and therefore he was anxious to correct the misapprehension to which his judgment had given rise.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN DIRECTOR AND SCHOLARS.

Canton, 9th December.

Following upon the misunderstanding that arose between the Director and students of the Canton College of Foreign Languages and the total suspension of school work which resulted in consequence thereof, the Educational Commissioner has now issued a notification appointing another Director to replace the present one and dismissing several members of the teaching staff. The Commissioner has ordered the scholars to at once resume their duties.

A NOTORIOUS ROBBER.

A notorious character by the name of Pak Tou Fo, a Bannerman, has been giving a great deal of trouble to the Manchu Police doing duty in the city. It seems that this man is a noted thief and kidnapper but owing to his being a Bannerman he has enjoyed immunity from arrest for a considerable period, until he was ultimately arrested and sent to Peking, from which place he eventually escaped and returned to Canton. Instructions have now been received from the Capital and the Manchu Police have received orders to arrest him. On learning of the arrival of the Police, he closed the door of his house and fired several shots at the Police from within, but fortunately, no one was injured. On breaking open the house they found the mother of the man sitting on a sofa and refusing to move. Suspicion was aroused and it was found that there was a trap-door leading to a cellar under the sofa. Upon smoking the cellar the much-wanted man emerged from his hiding place and was at once arrested. A search of the house disclosed a Mauser rifle and several cartridges, together with a sword.

A NATIVE FESTIVAL.

Processions, fairs and festivities are at present being held in Fatshan on the occasion of the anniversary of certain gods and large crowds are going there from Canton and the surrounding district. The Canton-Fatshan Railway has been running an extra train for the convenience of the merry-makers. There are at present five or six theatrical troupes performing in the city in addition to numerous side-shows. The authorities have prohibited a certain form of entertainment, as they fear that trouble might arise from such performances.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

11th inst.

The Army Deliberative Council (Peking) has telegraphed to Canton with reference to the proposed autumn manœuvres of the newly-trained troops of Kwangtung. H. E. the ex-Viceroy Yuan has reported to that Council that owing to the insufficiency of the troops here to form a battalion as a result of the trouble at the beginning of the year in consequence of which a large number of soldiers deserted, there are only four corps left and new troops are now being trained. It is proposed to hold manœuvres on a small scale at the end of the 9th moon outside the Eastern gate of the city in order to give the men an opportunity of gaining a knowledge of warfare methods and when the battalion is formed extensive manœuvres will be held next year. A report as to place, number of men, etc., will be made to the Council. The Council has agreed to the postponement of the manœuvres in view of the above circumstances.

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

His Excellency Tsang Ki, Viceroy of Canton *pro tem*, maintains a firm attitude with regard to the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy. He has now issued a proclamation stating that in view of the strictures placed on the opium trade and the severity with which the policy of opium suppression is being carried out, the high authorities have repeatedly instructed those under them to stop further cultivation of the poppy in places under their respective jurisdictions, and to name a period for the gradual extinction of opium. It has now come to the notice of His Excellency that there are still cultivated areas in the prefecture of Nam Hung. The local Prefect Shun, has been severely reprimanded for being lax in the matter of stopping the plantation of the poppy, and also for his weakness and delay in the execution of his duty. His Excellency has sent Deputy Tuen Lan Sheung to institute inquiries. If cultivation of the poppy is found to exist the planters will be arrested and dealt with, and the owners of the plantations will be forced to surrender their property to the Government. The local Prefect will be relieved of his post unless he pays greater attention to the matter of stopping poppy cultivation.

OPIUM SMOKING OFFICIALS.

H.E. the Acting Viceroy has received orders from Peking from the Commissioner for the Suppression of Opium-Smoking to furnish full monthly reports of the number of opium-smoking officials examined during the month, the number of those who have rid themselves of the vice, and the number admitted to the anti opium hospital for treatment.

MINERAL DISCOVERED IN HEUNGCHOW.

A report has been received from the port of Heungchow stating that on the Fong Worg hills, about 20 *li* from the city, a kind of mineral stone has been discovered which is of great medicinal value to the Chinese and its worth is computed at about $7 to $8 per picul.

A SIFTING PROCESS.

H.E. the Acting Viceroy has instructed the officials of all departments to furnish a report of all officials coming under their direct supervision with a view to giving rewards or issuing orders for dismissal as the case may be.

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

12th inst.

The mismanagement of the Fatshan-Samshui branch line of the Yueh-Han Railway Company of the three provinces had been formerly reported when it was stated that the mismanagement was due to the Superintendent of the line. The Superintendent in question left the company's service over six months ago, but the affairs of the company are in as bad a condition as before. It is reported that along the route in some places, although the sleepers have all rotted, they have not been replaced by new ones. Last month, trains were derailed several times, but fortunately, no passengers were injured. Owing to the instability of the road, the lives of passengers are placed in jeopardy. Several instances of bad management were also pointed out as existing in the Traffic Manager's Office, where the Company's officials draw handsome salaries for a minimum amount of his duty. Judging from the present outlook, it will not be a wonder if progress is effectually impeded.

CANTON'S BOAT TRADE.

Formerly, sampans, barges, sandboats, etc., mooring along the canal near the Shameen had to apply to the Chinese authorities for permits without being involved in any expenses, and renewals of these permits was required. Later on, however, the foreign authorities on the Shameen also issued permits to boat-owners, collecting fees on same. Consequently, the business firms along Shakee entered a protest with the Chinese authorities. Ex-Viceroy Yuan instructed the Water Police and Captain Lo, of the 8th division of guards, to commence negotiations with the French and British Consulates with a view to checking the issue of those permits, and to make arrangements for such issue to be made by the Chinese authorities. The Superintendent of the Water Police and Captain Lo have now issued proclamations containing fifteen regulations governing the issue of permits to boat-owners.

A VEXATIOUS REGULATION.

Under the plea of searching for firearms the guards have of late given much trouble to travellers on the West River route. The authorities have now instructed Admiral Li Chun to modify the regulations relating to the search for firearms.

A ROBBER'S FATE.

The notorious thief and kidnapper, Pak-tou Fo, of whom I wrote in my last letter, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. As his victims in several instances declined to give evidence he could not be sentenced to be beheaded.

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

13th inst.

The Chamber of Commerce here has issued a circular calling a meeting at its offices tomorrow at 10 p.m. to discuss sundry matters in connection with the creation of the liquor monopoly in Kwangtung in order to make up the deficit caused in the revenue by the abolition of the gambling farm. The circular states that a request has been received from H.E. the Acting Viceroy to hold this meeting. H.E. stated that the supervision of local opium firms and the liquor monopoly should at once be exercised, and he requested the Chamber to invite the different liquor firms and the Hong Chai Liquor Farm to discuss future regulations so as to ensure the early suppression of gambling. H.E. the Provincial Treasurer, the Taotai of Industries and representatives of the local gentry will be present to take part in the discussion.

A POPULAR FESTIVAL.

Owing to the progress of festivities at Fatshan the trains of the Canton-Fatshan-Samshui Railway have been filled to overflowing in the course of the last few days and it is expected that the influx of visitors to that city will continue for a few days longer. Trains have been running incessantly daily up to seven o'clock in the evening but even these arrangements have not been enough to meet the situation. Owing to low water in the locality in question steam-launches have not been able to run to the city.

THEATRE UNDER BAN.

A land investment society here has been erecting buildings in the Eastern Suburb, near Tai-sha-tou, and among the buildings there is a new theatre in course of erection. The authorities have issued instructions prohibiting the building of this public place of entertainment.

THE SALT INDUSTRY.

Formerly, salt from Kwangtung was imported to the extent of several tens of thousands of bags yearly into the province of Hunan, from the salt districts of Lo't Kwai and Ling Yeung. The Governor of that province has now decided to promote the local salt trade, in view of the increase of tax in respect of the Kwangtung salt gabelle with a consequent increase in the price of the commodity. A special set of regulations has been promulgated to control the salt trade in that province, and a copy of the regulations has been sent to the Salt Monopolists of the province for their information.

ROBBERIES ON WEST RIVER.

In view of the alarming increase of robbery along places on the West River, Admiral Li has instructed Commander Mo Ping-lo, in charge of the patrolling fleet on the river, to keep a sharp look-out for robbers and to report to the high authorities from time to time as to the results of his scouring work.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(*Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph"*)

CHINA'S FINANCE.

The Grand Council has wired to the Acting Governor of Kwangsi, H.E. Wei Ching-tung, stating that the Ministry of Finance has decided to adopt the measures proposed by H.E. Hsi-liang. The Kwangsi authorities will be permitted to raise a foreign loan of twenty million taels and the Governor should draw up a statement showing payment by instalments to the Throne at the earliest opportunity.

WU TING FANG.

The Grand Council has wired to H.E. Wu Ting-fang, the ex-Minister to the United States of America, requesting him to proceed to the Capital during the current year to take up an important post.

AN ENORMOUS OUTLAY.

H. E. Viceroy Hsi-liang, of the Three Eastern provinces, has sent a report to the Throne giving the estimates of expenditure in respect of administrative purposes in his province. The report shows that the expenditure has been increasing from year to year, and is estimated to reach the enormous amount of thirteen million taels for the year 1910. The Viceroy begs, therefore, to be authorized to initiate and encourage industrial undertakings with a free hand, in order to strengthen the financial position of the country.

MILITARY STUDENTS TO GO ABROAD.

It is reported that the Ministry of War has decided to select a number of military students to proceed to Germany, Austria and other countries to study military matters. They will be divided into two grades. An educational allowance of $600 per month will be granted to each of the students of the first grade, and $500 to those of the second grade.

ADMIRAL SAH.

The Prince Regent, seeing that Admiral Sir Sah Chin Ping has already been promoted to first grade rank has ordered the cancellation of his appointment as Second Lord of Admiralty. The Regent has, therefore, decided to command him to take charge of the Order Department of the Navy.

A STRANGE SITUATION.

The Viceroy of Chihli province has asked the Government for permission to prolong his sick leave for a further fortnight. It is reported on good authority that he has even gone so far as to instruct his subordinates and secretaries to make ready for handing over his seal of office upon the expiration of his leave. He cannot sleep soundly at night and is reported to mutter to himself frequently, complaining bitterly of the present regime which promotes the introduction of reforms, thus involving him in financial difficulties. He also complains of having been relieved of military authority, while his proposals cannot be put into effect without their being first referred to the Provincial Assembly for discussion and approval. These are said to be the main reasons for his desire to resign office.

"CHINA FOR THE CHINESE."

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided upon a policy of gradual dismissal of the foreign employees on the Peking-Hankow Railway and to appoint Chinese in their place.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A MEMORABLE MEETING.

I have often wondered what would happen if the Hongkong Sanitary Board were one day to be wiped out of existence by some supernatural means. As often as not, one takes up his daily paper with an almost certain feeling that his eyes will fall on some funny passage, sometimes full of humour, at other times on an inspired oration overflowing with pregnant pathos. The last meeting of the Board was undoubtedly one of the liveliest in my recollection. Excepting the fact that His Excellency the Governor with his usual tact and wisdom attempted to pour oil over troubled waters by submitting to the Board a well-considered minute, in which he tried to show some of the unofficial members that the Government was not so black as it was painted, the rest of the proceedings was of a sufficiently exasperating variety to rouse the indignation of a philosopher and excite the risible faculties of the ordinary man-in-the-street. For instance, there was a note of tragedy in the remark of that illustrious City Father, Mr. Shelton-Cooper, delivered with a degree of meekness which sat ill on the fighting veteran, somewhat to the following effect: "What's the use of our coming here when members of the Executive Council who are members of this Board don't attend our meetings but go there and over-ride our decisions?" Sounds like the House of Lords entering the sacred precincts of the Upper Chamber and arrogantly throwing out the people's Budget which had been prepared with considerable patience and energy. And when interrupted by another unofficial member (the irony of it!) who vigorously asserted the rights of the Executive Council, the hon. gentleman, conscious of strong official backing, startled his colleagues, both official and unofficial, by calmly stating: "I shall proceed until I'm ruled out of order by the Chairman." It sounded like an ugly defiance and, in the opinion of the majority of the members and the busy scribes, was regarded as nothing short of a calamity in view of the hon. gentleman's violent passion in the direction of rhetoric. But it was a case of the longest lane having a turning. The hon. member was sufficiently magnanimous to refrain from filling the board-room with the volume of his oratory to the extent that was at first anticipated. The other hon. gentleman betrayed somewhat of a reciprocity of feeling by lavishly disposing of short but expressive epithets by way of paying graceful compliments. And of such-like amenities did Tuesday's meeting consist.

A MUNICIPAL ANOMALY.

Then we have the impressive sight of the President of the Board blowing hot and cold in the same breath. The question was raised whether a certain Sanitary Inspector could reasonably be granted three months' vacation leave prior to his retirement from the service. One of the unofficial members declared that it simply meant that the applicant was trying to "pinch" a bigger pension out of the rate-payers, go away three months earlier and get somebody else to do his work for him. The thing certainly sounded like heaping too many favours on the gentleman's head. The President said that the Inspector was entitled to his leave, whereupon the unofficial member said there was an end of the matter, and that the question required to be dealt with by the Government rather than the Sanitary Board. Either the gentleman was entitled to the leave or he was not entitled. After making vague references to certain official regulations, the President said he was placed in an awkward position and unfortunately declared that when he joined the Board as President, he was given distinct instructions to bring these matters before the Board and he was doing so. That sounds like duty well done. The President, who, it must be admitted was placed in a somewhat unenviable position, then hit upon the excellent idea of allowing the question to stand over, the final outcome of which will be awaited with interest.

"TOO BIG A PILL TO SWALLOW."

The Chinese have always been given the credit, and rightly too, of being a patient and long-suffering race, but who would have thought of pills being rammed down the innocent throats of unwilling patients? Yet this is practically what the suggestion of the Registrar-General submitted at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday amounts to. The suggestion is evidently the outcome of malarial prevalence in Shau-ki-wan and the suggested remedy takes the form of quinine pills distributed free, gratis and for nothing, but which is evidently repulsive to the native taste. The Registrar-General stated that so far as mere applications for the pills were concerned, John could easily be induced to obtain the tiny balls from the Police Inspector of the district just to please the latter gentleman. The average Celestial has a happy knack of doing things apparently against his will to please his superior if by so doing he can attain a desirable object. But, as the Registrar-General very wisely pointed out, not much good would be derived from Government's efforts to suppress the malarial scourge unless those concerned were made to swallow the pill in the presence of the Inspector. In the alternative, he suggested that native dispensaries should see to the taking of the pills if it could be done with profit. I hope the scheme will succeed.

EXIT THE QUEUE.

Besides the Sanitary Board, the above topic claimed a good deal of public attention during the past week. I have nothing but reverent remarks to make anent the subject. What a metamorphosis, indeed, has almost one-half of Chinatown undergone while the other half is patiently waiting for the Imperial Edict which is so long in coming. Almost all walks of life are represented in the ranks of the newly-formed Queueless Brigade and judging from the pleased expressions on their faces, they are doubtless glad of having been rid at last of the useless encumbrance. The demonstration at the Chinese Club on Sunday morning was a remarkable affair in every respect and presented several solemn features. There is another aspect to the question, and that is that those who have already parted with their queues are undergoing a process of mild martyrdom owing to lack of uniformity and through being subjected to derision on the part of ill-advised foreigners. Personally, I think the Chinese have always entertained a lingering dislike for the *coiffure* which is fast making its disappearance from China, but whatever their feelings might have been, they gave no indication of them in the absence of a strong leader. Now the country is full of leaders. I wish every success to the movement.

DANGERS OF THE HOBBLE SKIRT.

That twentieth-century terror known in fashionable parlance as the hobble-skirt has more than one disadvantage, to be sure, but who would have thought that it nearly caused the death of a sober-headed Judge. Yet news comes from America that a hobble skirt, worn for the first time by his daughter, almost caused the death of Judge Alfred E. Austin, of South Norwalk, Conn., from hiccoughs, the *Express* states. When Judge Austin's daughter appeared in her hobble it was jokingly remarked that a woman in a hobble was like a giraffe in a barrel. The observation struck the judge as being so funny that he developed a fit of uncontrollable laughter. The laughter turned into violent hiccoughs, which lasted ten days. Specialists tried to banish the hiccoughs and have now succeeded in reducing them to infrequent periods, so that the judge will recover. When the hiccoughing began the newspapers published the fact that specialists had been summoned. Hundreds of self-appointed hiccough experts from all parts of the country sent suggested cures to Judge Austin. They varied from tickling the soles of the feet to sleeping on the bed-room floor with the feet on the window-sill. These are some of the joys of life that Hongkong may never hope to attain.

CASUAL CRITIC.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph")

THE QUEUE IN PEKING.

It is reported that quite a large number of people have recently voluntarily discarded their queues in Peking. Half the body of the troops and practically all the members of the Imperial Guards are now queueless. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has presented a sealed memorial to the Throne praying that all diplomatic officials be allowed to discard their queues but to retain the present style of dress. The Prince Regent is in favour of the discarding of the queue but stipulates that the national costume should remain unaltered for the present. The Diplomatic, Military and Police services should first change their costumes and the others will be required to do so as soon as circumstances permit.

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

It has been decided that the building of the House of Parliament will be erected according to the style obtaining in Berlin. The cost is estimated at more than one million taels. The construction of the new building will be commenced next spring.

INSTRUCTIONS BY THE PRINCE REGENT

The Prince Regent has given instructions to prepare constitutional reforms to the Minister of Posts and Communications and the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and to delegate a number of officials to investigate railway and mining affairs in the various provinces.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

Prince Tsai-hsün and Admiral Sha have confidentially proposed to the Prince Regent that a foreign loan should be raised for the reconstruction of the Navy. Although the Throne is contemplating the appropriation of a portion of the privy purse of the late Emperor for the purpose, there is still a large sum of money wanting. The Prince Regent has disapproved of the idea, as he is firmly of opinion that the question is likely to be fought with the most serious issues.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

Duke Tsai-tse and H.E. Sheng Kung-pao agree with H.E. Cheng Kuei-lung on the question of the redemption of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s coal mines at an as early a date as possible, and have reported to the Throne in that sense. As the Prince Regent is also of the same opinion the question will probably be finally settled in the course of a few days.

THE RAISING OF LOANS.

The Government of Kwaichow Province has memorialised the Throne that in accordance with Imperial instructions for the opening of mines in that province it is agreed that in the event of foreign capital being raised, the country's sovereign rights would be affected, so it is now proposed that the system of raising loans should be the same as that adopted by the various countries in order that a mining company may be established. The Board concerned has been instructed to discuss the matter.

THE POSITION IN TIBET.

As no satisfactory result has been accomplished in connection with the reorganisation of the police, military and other affairs in Tibet, the Grand Council intends to request the Prince Regent to recall the Viceroy, H.E. Chao-Erh-Chuen, to Peking to consult him on the matter.

IMPROVEMENT OF TEA TRADE.

The Chinese Minister to St. James, Lord Li Chih-fang, with a view to improving the Chinese tea industry, has sent the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce samples of foreign tea at present in popular demand with the suggestion to give them a trial on China's tea plantations.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVINCES.

It is stated that with a view to hastening the development of the natural resources of the various provinces, the Prince Regent and the Grand Council are contemplating the appointment of a Commissioner to the Straits Settlements to enlist capital and engineering skill among the Chinese residents there. It is believed that the appointment will most probably be made in favour of H.E. Yang-shi-ki, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, who was previously sent there as an Imperial Commissioner.

REGENT'S POWER INCREASED.

The Prince Regent has been summoned by the Empress Dowager Yu Lung in audience and was informed that owing to the embarrassed state of the Empire the administration of reform should be carried out in the public interest and should any reform be found advantageous he should put it into effect himself and need not consult Prince Ching.

H.E. TANG SHAO-YI.

It is stated that owing to no improvement having taken place in connection with the illness of H.E. Tang Shao-yi, Acting Minister of Posts and Communications, he intends to tender his resignation during his leave of absence. There is no foundation in the report that he was in disagreement with H.E. Sheng Kung Pao, the Vice-Minister, or that there was any difficulty in dealing with the question of the foreign loan advanced by the four different groups of financiers.

DUTCH ENGINEER'S DISMISSAL.

The Foreign Ministerial Corps in Peking have inquired from the Minister of Foreign Affairs the reason why the Dutch Civil Engineer of the Whampoa Conservancy Board has been dismissed by order of the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, H.E. Chang Jen-chun.

THE SOLOMON FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

Mrs. N. J. Stabb informs us that the following donations towards the fund for the Solomon family have been received, and are acknowledged with thanks:—

Dr. Noble	$5.00
H. S.	10.00
Charity	25.00
Mr. T. McGregor (Foochow)	15.00

SPORTING.

SATURDAY'S EVENTS.

12th inst.

Another good day's sport was enjoyed on Saturday in both the football and cricket line. Only one match was played in each division of the Football League, one being closely contested and the other a one-sided affair.

The first match in the Triangular League between the H.K.F.C., the Navy and the Army was played off between the Club and the Navy. The civilians were in grand form and put up an excellent score of 238 for 8 wickets. Pearce was responsible for 90, Turner for 67, and Hancock for 44. The Navy team only compiled 110 runs. The league match between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the R.G.A. resulted in a draw, as will be seen below. The Yorks also played their first league match and scored their first win of the season, playing against the Police. The former put up 77 runs and the latter 54.

The results of the different events will be seen below:—

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

First Division.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. NAVAL YARD.

The Club team met the Naval Yard on Saturday afternoon on their ground to conclude their matches in the first division. The game was of a fast nature from start to finish and the Club gave the Yard team all they wanted to win by the margin of two goals. In the first half both teams made several attempts to score and close to half time the Yard forwards gained the honour and scored a well-deserved goal. Thereafter the Club tried their best to equalise but nothing resulted. The second half play was of much the same nature as in the first. The Yarders scored the second and last goal of the match. The Club had had luck; every time they had a try at goal the leather went too wide. The game resulted in a victory for the Naval Yard by 2 goals to *nil*. Goggin in goal played a rattling game and all credit is due to him for the small score. Aitchison after an absence of a few weeks from the field was again to the fore; he is in just as good form as before.

Hongkong Football Club: Goggin; Hamilton and McCubbin; Long, Barlow and Gregory; Aitcheson, Forbes, Moon, Goldenberg and Freese.

Naval Yard: Ryall; Carlisle and Conart; Anderson, Haward Makey; Watkins, McFarlane, Read, Sullivan and Morgan.

Second Division

BOYS' OWN CLUB v. POLICE.

The above teams met on Saturday afternoon to decide their match in the sixth round of the second division. Play throughout was of a one-sided nature, and the Boys had matters all their own way from start to finish; the game resulting in a victory for the B.O.C. by seven goals to *nil*. The Police can hardly be blamed for the heavy defeats each week as this year is the first in which they have taken up football. With more practice with the leather they should give a better account of themselves. The B.O.C. has a pretty strong combination this season and we will not be surprised to see them head the table at the end of the competition.

NAVAL LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "MINOTAUR" *vs.* H.M.S. "KENT."

The above teams met on the Naval Yard Ground to decide their match in the Naval League competition. The game was throughout an even one and resulted in a win for the *Minotaur* by two goals to one.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K.C.C. *v.* R.G.A.

This match was played on the Kowloon side and resulted in a draw. The scores and analyses are as follows:—

KOWLOON.

F. Sutton, b Bagnall	11
J. P. Robinson, c Thicknesse, b Paris	18
L. E. Brett, c Clapham, b Winkworth	27
Lt. Haughton, c Watts, b Winkworth	57
Lt. Bunbury, c Clapham b Winkworth	17
Major Chitty, st. Thicknesse, b Garnett	11
W. L. Weaser, not out	41
A. O. Brawn, not out	9
W. T. Elson, b Garnett	1
A. R. Raven and W. Curwen, did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total for 7 wickets	238

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Winkworth	13	0	71	3
Bagnall	6	1	30	1
Paris	14	1	59	1
Garnett	10	0	47	2
Goodall	2	0	18	0

R.G.A.

Capt. Clapham, c Robinson, b Chitty	27
Capt. Garnett, c Brawn, b Chitty	36
Lt. Paris, b Haughton	8
Lt. Bagnall, lbw Haughton	0
Capt. Crawford, b Haughton	15
Lt. Wiltshire, c Chitty, b Weaser	40
Lt. Thicknesse, c Elson, b Haughton	4
Lt. Hitchcock, not out	7
Gr. Watts, not out	5
Br. Winkworth and Gr. Goodall did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total for 7 wickets	184

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Curwen	8	1	38	0
Brett	3	0	20	0
Haughton	11	3	45	4
Chitty	5	1	21	2
Brawn	3	0	10	0
Weaser	6	1	15	1

TRIANGULAR LEAGUE.

H. K. C. C. *v.* NAVY.

This match was played on the Cricket ground and resulted as below:—

NAVY.

Murray c Young, b Payne	35
Paffard c Elborough, b Bird	8
Cooke b Bird	13
Priestley c Turner, b Turner	2
Rouquette lbw Bird	2
Wickham c Sharpin, b Bird	9
Dalrymple c Elborough, b Bird	7
Annaheim b Young	5
Fisher b Young	18
Rogers c and b Sharpin	1
Godwin not out	0
Extras	10
Total	110

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	12	0	54	6
Payne	11	0	29	1
Young	44	0	6	2
Sharpin	4	0	11	1

H.K.C.C.

Pearce c Fisher, b Annaheim	90
Elborough c Murray, b Annaheim	5
Claxton c Godwin, b Annaheim	17
Turner c Rogers, b Annaheim	63
Hancock c Dalrymple, b Annaheim	44
H. Hancock c Fisher, b Annaheim	0
Sharpin b Annaheim	17
Young b Annaheim	9
Mass not out	6
Extras	7
Total	278

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Murray	10	0	59	0
Annaheim	16	0	124	8
Wickham	9	0	53	0
Paffard	4	0	16	0
Cooke	1	0	9	0

YACHTING.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The first race of the C. Y. C. four tonners, took place yesterday morning for the championship event and a special prize presented by an absent member. The course was as follows:—Kau'chow (Starboard), Stonecutter (starboard), North Fairway buoy (port) and home. The results were as follows:—

	Time
1. Erin (Capt. Pennefather)	4.31 3.5
2. Mist (Mr. Taggart)	4.46
3. Evadne (Mr. Wood)	5.50 3.5

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 22nd November, 1910. Present:—Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), C. Lee, H. B. Pike, L. I. Thomas, K. Tsudzurabara, W. Wilson, the Health Officer, the Secretary and the Asst. secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committees were re-formed as follows:—Finance, Messrs. Pike and Tsudzurabara; Watch, Messrs. Thomas and Wilson; Works, Messrs. Kruse and Lee.

A letter from Mr. C. Whitefield was read, proposing that Council should exchange with him certain land. The Secretary was directed to inform him that the Council had no power to sanction the exchange in question.

A despatch was read from the Senior Consul, enclosing a note from Haifangting, concerning certain stolen property pawned in Amoy.

The Captain-Superintendent reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

Summonses.—Breach of sampan regulations 2; Breach of Municipal Regulations (Disorderly house) 1; Refusing to quit premises 1; Assault 1.

Summary Arrests.—Creating a disturbance 2; Breach of Opium Regulations 1; Assaulting police in the execution of their duty 3, Assault 1; Being abroad after 12 M. N. without a light 1.

(Signed) W. KRUSE,
Chairman

By order,
C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

Minutes of a Special Meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 24th November, 1910. Present: Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), C. Lee, H. B. Pike, L. I. Thomas, K. Tsudzurabara, W. Wilson, the Secretary, and the Asst. Secretary.

The question of obtaining the services of Mr. K. Noda, the artesian well expert from Formosa, with a view to an early start being made on the work of sinking an experimental artesian well, was discussed. The Secretary was directed to communicate with Mr. Noda and ascertain whether he was prepared to come over to Amoy and sign a contract to sink one artesian well, in accordance with the estimates he gave the Council on the 12th September last; and, if so, to cable the earliest date he with his staff of borers, machinery, &c., could leave for Amoy.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

The second batch of twenty-six subscription griffins for the Hongkong-Races arrived from the north yesterday by the s.s. *Chinkiang* and were drawn for at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository at 5 p.m., the drawings resulting as follows:—

22—Dark Grey, Mr. Boyce.
23—Skewbald, Major Witherton.
24—Nutmeg Grey, Mr. Macedo.
25—Spotted, East Point.
26—Grey, Mr. Cunningham.
27—Dun, Lieut. Collis-Browne.
28—Nutmeg Grey, Mr. F. H. Thomas.
29—White, Lieut. Lubbock, R.N.
30—Grey, Mr. Dickson.
31—Grey, Lieut. Bradley.
32—Nutmeg Grey, Lieut. Kirkpatrick.
33—Dapple Grey, Capt. Chaytor.
34—Grey, Capt. Hughes.
35—Grey, Lieut. de Houghton.
36—Black, Messrs. Klimaneck and Kramer.
37—Dark Grey, Capt. Mitchell-Taylor.
38—Grey, Mr. C. H. Ross.
39—Grey, Lieut. Haggett.
40—Grey, Mr. H. B. Pike.
41—Grey, Major Eaton and Mr. Hough.
42—Blue Dun, Mr. J. Johnstone.
43—White, Lieut. Law.
44—Cream, Mr. Keswick.
45—Grey, Morrison Hill.
46—Wall-eyed Grey, Mr. H. P. White.
47—White, Capt. Bryer.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN SHANGHAI.

The Viceroy at Nanking and the Governor at Soochow have jointly *memorialised* the Throne that Shanghai is a place where Chinese and foreigners foregather in large numbers, and there is a lot of business, with the result that there is a good deal of litigation. Since the establishment of the Mixed Court China has been gradually losing her rights of administering justice. They therefore suggest that a high Court of Justice be established in Shanghai on the same lines as those in other parts of China. The matter has been referred to the Board of Justice for consideration and report. The Board is of opinion that if such a Court is created for Shanghai one should be established in every treaty port, and has instructed its secretaries to find out whether there is any obstacle in the way of the proposal.

KING LEOPOLD'S ESTATE.

Princess Clementine, a daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, who instituted legal proceedings to enforce her claims against her father's estate, has accepted £10,000, and dropped the litigation. The other daughters of King Leopold, Princess Louise and Princess Stephanie, will continue the law suits which they also have brought against the estate.

THE RUBBER GAMBLE.

THE CATHAY TRUST SHUT OUT.

Judgment was given at the U.S. Court for China at Shanghai on 2nd inst. by Mr. Rufus H. Thayer, Judge, in the matter of the application of the Cathay Trust, Ltd., to be entered as a party in the suit of Bennett versus Brooks, judgment having already been entered for plaintiff on the condition that the shares in issue were deposited with the Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Wright appeared for the Cathay Trust; Mr. Fleming for Mr. Brooks.

His Honour read his judgment as follows:—

In this case the amount sued for was taels eight thousand four hundred and fifty (Tls. 8,450,) alleged to be the purchase price of certain Rubber Shares purchased by the plaintiff under instruction of the defendant.

The record discloses that before the case was set down for trial the defendant submitted an offer to counsel for the plaintiff to confess judgment, on condition that plaintiff file the shares in controversy with the Clerk of the Court, to be turned over to defendant as soon as the judgment shall have been satisfied. Following this tender and in accord therewith, counsel for plaintiff delivered the shares to the Clerk and the defendant, on the following day, November 8th, 1910, filed his confession of judgment, and authorized judgment to be entered to the full amount claimed, viz: taels 8,450, with interest and costs of Court.

On November 9th, 1910, the defendant filed with the Clerk an assignment to himself of a judgment against C. R. Bennett, the plaintiff in this case, obtained in this court, on November 3rd, 1910, in Civil Action No. 86: Lao Lai Ting and Chun Fing Yee *vs* Bennett, in amount taels 8,932.3 and costs of Court, and submitted a motion for an order of set-off of this judgment against the judgment confessed by him in the pending cause.

Up to this stage of the proceedings in the suit at bar no parties in interest had appeared other than the plaintiff Bennett and the defendant Brooks.

But on November 11th, 1910, a petition of a third party, "The Cathay Trust, Limited," a Hongkong Corporation doing business in Shanghai was filed asking leave to be joined and heard as interested parties on said motion.

In support of said petition, the petitioners allege in substance:

1.—That on the 19th day of June, 1910, C. R. Bennett, the plaintiff in this cause, had transferred by a document in writing, to said corporation all his right, title and interest in respect of all sums of money due and payable to him by the June settlement on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, as set out in the petition filed in the action of C. R. Bennett versus F. M. Brooks.

2.—That by virtue of said assignment the said Cathay Trust, Limited, are the absolute owners of all said sums due and owing by F. M. Brooks.

Said petition is verified as to facts by the General Manager of the Corporation, under date of November 25th, 1910. Mr. Bennett, plaintiff in this cause, filed a so called "petition," in which he makes substantially the same statements as contained in the petition of the Cathay Trust, adding in paragraph 3:

"That the said action, C. R. Bennett versus F. M. Brooks, was brought at the direction and for the use of the said Cathay Trust, Limited."

Assuming these allegations to be true, the vital question for consideration seems to be whether or not the assignee of Bennett can be allowed to intervene at this stage in the face of the prior claim for set-off filed by a judgment creditor of Bennett.

When the motion came on for hearing the Court allowed counsel appearing for the Cathay Trust, Limited, to participate in argument on condition that he limit his discussion to the question stated.

But for the intervention sought on the part of the Cathay Trust, the application for set-off would have been readily granted, that matter being determinable at the discretion of the Court.

Freeman on Judgments, Volume 2, 801 Sec. 1571, Code District of Columbia.

What is the position of the Cathay Trust?

It alleges that Mr. Bennett is the nominal plaintiff in this suit and that the company is the real party in interest by virtue of an assignment made to it by Bennett. Council argued that under these circumstances it was allowable to bring the suit in the name of Bennett. Such contention is not open to dispute. It is also argued that any declaration in which was recited the fact that Bennett was the nominal or legal owner of the choses in action involved in the suit and that the petitioner was the real owner, would have been defective pleading. No authority is cited in support of this contention and none is known to the Court.

The procedure of this Court is regulated by Sec. 5 of the act creating the court, which provides that it shall be in accordance of so far as practicable with the then existing procedure of American consular courts in China. That procedure is defined in the Consular and Court Regulations.

So far as defining the character and form of the pleading by which a plaintiff in a civil action on a contract, shall initiate an action, Regulations 1 and 3 appear to be the only ones relating thereto and they impose no restrictions on the pleader.

The same section of the creating act gives to the judge of this court authority to amend and supplement said rules, but the rules cited remain as they stood at the time when the act was passed. It is quite obvious on reading these two regulations that they contemplated a plain and simple statement of the facts upon which the plaintiff is seeking to recover and that it was not intended that the refinement of common law pleading should be exacted.

This Court has held in several cases, notably in the case of the Chiang Zung Match Factory *vs* Yek Tong Lin Fire and Marine Insurance Company, decided April 18th, 1910. In that case a demurrer has been filed to the plaintiff's declaration on grounds of alleged uncertainty. The Court said:

"The argument in support of the demurrer cited the well-known rules of code pleading applicable generally in jurisdictions within the United States. The undeveloped condition of practice and pleading in the jurisdiction of this Court does not, however, warrant strict construction of the rules cited. Throughout the necessary period of organization of this jurisdiction the Court has been and will continue to be consistently disposed to a liberal view with respect to formality of pleadings."

The Court knows of no reason why the petition in this case should not have disclosed all of the parties in interest. If by reason of failure to do so, the rights of a party claiming to be the actual party in interest are put in jeopardy, the excuse offered that he was restrained from disclosing his interest in the original petition by any rule of pleading having force in this court, has no foundation and is of no avail.

And it is equally true that such interest could have been disclosed in any formal or informal way at any stage of the proceedings prior to judgment so as to have been effective, certainly as against the defendant and probably as against all third parties.

The record discloses Bennett as plaintiff and as the only party in interest. How long can the assignee safely keep silent respecting his interest in these choses in action? Is the Assignee charged with no duty to protect his interests by giving full notice and how long can he keep silent and save his interests in this property as against third parties to whom Bennett is a judgment debtor?

The contention of counsel seems to be that no burden of this character rested upon the Cathay Trust; that it was competent for that company to step in at any time, whether before or after judgment, and whether before or after some some judgment creditor against Bennett had sought to secure relief for himself by impounding this judgment in Bennett's favour, with a disclosure of its interest and that upon such disclosure made at such a time, the court must immediately allow intervention and ignore all possible intervening interests. A mere statement of this contention carries with it its apparent refutation as in conflict with the good reason of the law which requires due diligence of every assignee of choses in action, as against rights that may accrue to third parties without notice.

And here it may be noted that while counsel stated in argument that, Brooks had notice of this assignment, no such allegation is made in the petition. Mere statement of counsel on such a material point does not afford foundation for judicial action.

The general rule is that no person can be treated as a party to a judgment who was not also a party to the action. Freeman on Judgments, 157. There are exceptions to this general rule but there are none which in principle would include an assignee whose interest was not disclosed before judgment or before the assertion of any other claim by third parties. This does not contravene the familiar rules in equity which counsel has cited in relation to recognition of an assignee's rights in a suit where the action is brought in the name of the assignor.

Such rights are of course subject to timely assertion under equally familiar rules.

Such are the facts and such are the rules of law applicable to the facts, in respect to which this third party now asks leave to intervene upon the assertion that he is the real party-plaintiff in this cause. If his allegation that he held an assignment from the plaintiff of those choses in action be accepted, it is quite obvious that he has not been diligent in disclosing said interest and that no reasonable or lawful excuse has been offered therefor.

The judgment tendered as a set-off in a judgment recently found in this court against Bennett, the plaintiff in this cause. An inspection of the record shows that the action against Bennett was filed August 10th, 1910, prior to the date of filing of the suit at bar.

No defence was made: Judgment was by default. That action was based on a promissory note which bears date April 21st, 1910, long prior to the date alleged as the date of assignment from Bennett to the Cathay Trust.

If the assignment was made to the Cathay Trust as alleged, it is quite obvious that in making said assignment Bennett ignored this obligation then outstanding. It is true that the obligation had not at that time been reduced to judgment, but it was so reduced prior to any disclosure on the part of the Cathay Trust that it had any interest in the case at bar. As such, on the facts now on this record, it appeals more strongly to the sense of justice of the Judge of this Court, for equitable consideration, than does the belated claim of the Cathay Trust Company.

As has been stated the matter of set-off of reciprocal claims reduced to judgment rests in the discretion of the court. It goes without saying that in exercising such discretion the court is bound by its sense of justice to which it is inherently and by its oath committed.

It is the opinion of the Court that in an endeavour to execute the power thus conferred upon it in a particular cause or in particular causes, the court is not narrowly restricted. It is not my purpose to go outside the record or to consider any matter of which the court may not take judicial notice.

This Court has recently tried the case of Shekury *vs* Brooks, relating to share transactions in which the judgment of the court is not yet announced.

Enough evidence appears in the record of that cause to indicate that the plaintiff in the action had an agreement with the Cathay Trust, Limited, covering an assignment similar to that now disclosed in this case. There as here no disclosure of interest on the part of the Cathay Trust was made. And the same is true in the recent case of Michael *vs* Carmichael, in the British Supreme Court, to which counsel referred an argument. The Court will indulge in no presumptions by reason of this consistent suppression of its claims as a real party in interest. I am however justified in saying that the Cathay Trust has exhibited no affirmative desire, when opportunity has offered, of taking the Court into its confidence and thus permitting adjudications to be made in the fullest light. That it did not do so in the case at bar resulted wholly from its own voluntary act. It chose not to disclose its interests until other rights without notice had attached to this judgment.

In the view that the court takes on the showing made the Cathay Trust is not entitled to intervene at this stage and its petition is denied.

The motion for off-set is granted and will be given effect in accordance with the terms of the defendant's confession of judgment.

THE CONFERENCE THAT FAILED.

MR. ASQUITH AND "THE DIFFICULT VIRTUE OF PATIENCE."

The following report appearing in a London journal sheds an interesting light on the recent Veto Conference which proved a fiasco:—

In his speech to his constituents on 29th Oct., Mr. Asquith, with that quiet dignity which is so much in contrast with the style of some of his colleagues, warmly defended the authors of the Constitutional Conference. "Not only"—to quote his words—"was the experiment worth trying, but in the circumstances it was the bounden duty of the statesmanship of this country to attempt it," and he appealed to his fellow-countrymen at large to exercise for a short while longer "the difficult virtue of patience." If in the end the statesmen in conclave could not come to an agreement, it would still be found that their labours had not been wholly thrown away; in the other alternative the agreement could only be made effective if approved by the judgment of the country. It does not of course follow that Parliament will accept the scheme which will be the outcome of the Conference if it is successful. In the House of Commons the Government is at the mercy of the Nationalist vote, and Mr. Redmond is not likely to give his consent to any scheme that has secured the approval of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. Nor will the extreme Radicals and the Labourites show enthusiasm for any proposal which falls short of reducing the House of Lords to impotence. On the other hand, no party in the House of Commons is anxious for another dissolution next January, nor is there any immediate urgency for the settlement of the constitutional issue, for at the moment there is no outstanding controversy between the two Houses.

MACAO'S NEW FLAG.

A SAD UNFURLING.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Macao, 11th December.

The most terrible things of life are those which we commit not unthinkingly, but half-thinkingly. Such an act was done in full view of men of many nations only a few odd hours ago, and actually within sight of the place whence I send you the message of a heart that beats in tune with that of loyal Portuguese and with that of all brave, loyal, and understanding men. And the cruel part of it all was that grave and good men assembled in Macao at three of the clock on the 11th day of December, a Sunday devoted in this year of disgrace to the memory to one Francis Xavier, who is still regarded by philosophers as a hero, and who, by the few who still intimately feel the teachings of that Paul of Tarsus who was the first Apostle of the Gentiles, is known as a Saint, on this day of all, in this City of all Cities, to view enacted the following scene, a scene which deserves some more eloquent pen than mine to describe

The Avenida Vasco da Gama is one of the finest avenues made by an artistic Latin people. The large grounds beneath it are looked at almost hungrily by Englishmen who are not too middle-aged to enjoy a good game of "rugger," and to a man with a soldier's eye, the possibilities of the place are tempting One could drill two Prussian Regiments on that ground, and thinking of Prussians, how some spectators of this afternoon's scene did long for the sight of a few burly Germans in uniform, doing their parade-march in the usual style of men who still have a god and a King to believe in, and who don't mind a button if the King does like to call himself an Emperor!

The ground was surrounded and partly covered with a crowd which—I am forced to call motley. One saw the proud and resolved ladies of the Portuguese not very far from the quite unemployed and frankly selfish women tourists of America, and side by side with a grave and dignified Priest of the Roman Church, a grinning Chinese coolie cheerfully pushed his way. But not many of him. The Chinese of Macao are at least outwardly polite, and whatever they may inwardly feel, no resentment was shown by them at the fierce words of the officer who commanded the troops on the Praça do Cemeterio when he marched his men up to salute the new flag. The crowds, of course, swarmed all over the ground. The military and police forces were lined up all along the railings on the side of the orphanage. On the opposite sides were many frock-coated and top-hatted men, and plenty of uniforms. The latter were all Portuguese. A flagstaff with an oblong green bundle tied to the top of it, was the centre of this group.

His Excellency the Governor, Senhor Vidal, arrived in a carriage with his Aides-de-Camp and other officers at 3 o'clock. Everybody saluted him, and it was pleasant to see that every foreigner present, Englishmen, Americans even, tourists and all, took off their hats to the Chief Magistrate of this still Portuguese Colony. Senhor Vidal bore himself with dignity and a certain sternness which was only broken when it became his duty to give the signal for the unfurling of the green oblong bundle on the top of the flagstaff. It appears to be the new Portuguese flag, for Senhor Vidal uncovered his head, and cried three times "*Viva* a Republica!" The vast crowd watched the unfurling of a red and green flag, with a central medallion containing a part of the well-loved arms of Lusitania, and the crowd said nothing. The artillery which not so very long ago was ready to fight and fight hard, for His Majesty (God save him!), King Manuel, fired a salute of twenty-one guns to this flag. A disrespectful woman of Latin race, and a witty Latin tongue, whispered that this flag was really too much like her pet parrot for her to feel much respect for it. Dead silence followed the artillery's salute.

The Governor and his staff and the spectators watched the soldiers march forward and salute the strange new flag, and march away with bands playing, but with faces which seemed sternly set to endure a bitter business. It is difficult to describe just this expression of the soldiers. They looked sturdy, well-fed fellows, who might on occasion be good comrades and not at all bad soldiers, in fact, under good officers, quite good—worthy indeed of their unforgettable ancestors of Busaco—they appeared like really rather decent men. But they were sad-looking and downcast. The Governor made no speech The bands played tunes unfamiliar to ears that love the old tunes best, and perhaps the most pleasing sight of the whole afternoon was that of the brass band of the boys of the Orphanage

Father Nunes, who is well known in Hongkong, is the Director of this most charitable and useful institution. He was there, and his kind eyes looked out on everything and everybody with infinite charity. Several Canons of the Cathedral were there, too, including Father Francisco Soares, the Parish Priest of the Church of Santa Lourenço. All the high Colonial Officials were there, Lieutenant Machado in full uniform, Senhor Menezes the Treasurer, and all the Senators. What was the prevailing note of all this, what tone will dwell in the memory of those who saw it? My friends, I can only tell you and those Portuguese who love "old days and words that were," that there was no musical note to remember. Silence was the effect upon the ear, in spite of the twenty-one gun salute. But upon the heart every gun struck a blow. No Portuguese saw this business of the hoisting of the new flag without a spasm of bitter pain in his very soul. One felt faint. The beloved colours are gone. The terrible red, the harassing green have combined to make a new regret, a new grief. In the middle of the flag is a circle containing the symbols of the Seven Sorrows and the Five Sacred Wounds. Though not surmounted by the Crown, these symbols are a comfort, a promise. So long as the Portuguese retain these symbols in their hearts, hope and its fulfilment will be theirs. One of these Wounds is Lusitania's, the wound in the heart. It will bleed a long time, for wounds there take long healing, and the healing is not done by quacks from modern *universities*. All the time that the soldiers of Macao, and the Police, and about a dozen sailors, were parading to watch the hoisting of this strange flag and while crowds of Portuguese and English and Americans and other Foreigners looked on, and a thousand or two odd Chinese observed the proceedings with a grim and sinister silence, the statue of Vasco da Gama in the finest Avenue in the Far-East, overlooking the scene, remained decently veiled.

Sunday was a military and serious day in Macao. At three in the afternoon the soldiers of the garrison and the Police, many of them Portuguese, and a few sailors, were lined up along the Praça do Cemeterio. A great crowd of people were present, all perfectly silent and expectant. At ten minutes past three o'clock (by an American watch) the Governor and his aides arrived. The bands played what is assumed to be the new Portuguese National Anthem. The troops paraded. They were evidently picked men. That is to say, that perhaps half of the Macao garrison had been ransacked to find men as well set up and decent looking as the troops who paraded. For they were certainly as athletic and fit a body of soldiers as a good officer could wish for.

They did not look as happy as they seemed well-fed. The officer commanding did not appear to admire the crowd of Chinese and of good Portuguese who thronged about the flagstaff. He said he didn't. However, words hurt nobody, and the soldiers, infantry, artillery, police, and a few sailors and all, marched past the new flagstaff when the flag of the new Republic was hoisted. The bands played cheerful music and nobody said a word about anything except the Governor, who, when the new flag (it is a red and green flag with a circle in the middle showing seven castles and five shields each with five dots on it) was unfurled, said quite loud, but calmly, *Viva a Republica*. The meaning, in English, that Portugal has, for the time being, a flag and a National Anthem which we may or may not have time to recognize. Then everybody went away. The following facts ought to be noted. First: That the soldiers were not in any way mutinous or disorderly. Secondly: that Priests of the Catholic Church were not afraid to be present. Thirdly: That the statue of Vasco da Gama remains just as veiled as it was before. Fourthly: That an awful lot of nonsense is being talked about Macao and that you must not believe a word of it, unless the *Hongkong Telegraph* tells you to. For the *Telegraph* knows the truth, and tells it. Just at present silence on all sides is best. Bitterness will do no good. Let things settle down. The men now in office know their duty and are doing it

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.*]

MONGOLIA.

It has for some time past been realized in Peking that the only hope of saving Mongolia from falling into the hands of the Foreign Powers lies in the first possible development of the country by the Chinese Government, and for the past six months negotiations have been in progress for the formation of a big Corporation whose activities should be confined to Mongolia. The funds for this enterprise have at last been raised and a working arrangement with the Government is now being effected, under which it is expected that the corporation will begin its operations in the early part of next year.

"WHEN THE CAT IS AWAY," ETC.

During the absence on leave of H.E. Tang Shao-yi, Minister of Posts and Communications, the representatives of the various provinces have tried to force the hands of the Ministry in the matter of raising foreign loans, but their efforts have been of no avail, as the Senior Vice-Minister of the Ministry has declined to settle anything without the approval of his Chief.

At the same time, H.E. Sheng Hsuan-huai, Junior Vice-Minister of the said Ministry, having been ill, there has been an attempt to make capital out of an alleged disagreement between the Minister and Sheng. As a matter of fact, there has been no such disagreement, as Sheng has taken very little interest in the affairs of the Ministry, being chiefly occupied with dabbling in currency matters.

THE DALAI LAMA.

It is reported that the two Foreign Ministers in Peking have urged upon the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the advisability of reconsidering the position of the ex-Dalai Lama, with a view to his re-instatement. It is most unlikely that any such representations have been made, but it is possible that in view of the fact that it is proposed to ask H. E. Viceroy Chao, of Szechwan, to come up to Peking to discuss the whole question affecting Tibet the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been sounding the representatives of Great Britain and Russia on this particular point. It will be remembered that H. E. Viceroy Chao himself suggested the provisional reinstatement of the ex-Dalai Lama.

OFFICIAL CHANGES

Prince Tsai-Hsun has been appointed First Lord of Admiralty and H.E. Tan Hsueh-Lerg Second Lord. The Commission of Constitutional Reforms, the Army Council and the Minister of War, will have supreme control of military affairs with exclusive responsibility. These proposals have been submitted to the Prince Regent for approval and have been found satisfactory.

The Prince Regent has ordered that the offices of President, Vice-President and Councillor be abolished, and a Chief Commissioner and Vice-Commissioners of Army Affairs be created instead. While reorganizing the Army and encouraging the martial spirit, the Commissioners should earnestly and faithfully carry out their duties and strive to make real progress, so as not to neglect their important work. General Yim Chang is appointed Chief Commissioner of Army Affairs and H.E. Shou-Hsun Vice-Commissioner. The discharged Junior Vice-Minister of War, Yao Hsi-hweng, is ordered to await appointment as Vice-Minister of one of the Ministries. Senior and Junior Councillors are ordered to await appointment as metropolitan officials of the third rank or as Commissioners for Foreign Affairs, Commissioners of Education, Commissioners of Justice. Senior and Junior Secretaries are ordered to await appointment either as metropolitan officials of the fourth rank or Taotais. Probationary Councillors are ordered to continue serving under the new Chief Commissioner and Vice-Commissioners. The discharged Vice-Ministers, Councillors and Secretaries of the Ministry will receive the same salaries as before.

H.E. TANG SHAO YI IN A NEW ROLE.

An Imperial Decree has been issued that the Ministry of Posts and Communications be abolished and that H. E. Tang Shao Yi is appointed a Chief Commissioner and that the Senior Vice-Minister, H. E. Shum, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Posts and Communications. The other members of the Ministry have been transferred to the Ministry of War and the Admiralty.

NEW STAMPS.

It is reported that the Ministry of Posts and Communications have decided to issue a set of new stamps in the current financial year in commemoration of the establishment of a form of Constitutional Government for China.

ANOTHER LOAN FROM AMERICA.

The Grand Council has proposed to raise a loan of two and a half million dollars (Gold) from America for naval reorganisation.

NEW CANTON VICEROY.

The newly-appointed Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang, H.E. Chang Ming Chi, will leave Shanghai on the 21st inst. for the South.

ADMIRAL DEWEY ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

Admiral Dewey is quoted as saying that the opening of the Panama Canal is very important, and it would be extremely delightful to see American warships passing this important waterway, taking the lead of all others. He also said that even in the event of Congress being controlled by the Democrats, the United States should have in view the construction of fifty Dreadnoughts.

ABERDEEN STREET COLLAPSE.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

13th Inst.

The inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of six Chinese on the 24th November last was resumed before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy this afternoon. Mr. H. L. Dennys, from the Crown Solicitor's office, represented the Government.

R. J. Howard, Inspector of Buildings, stated that he had upwards of 25 years' experience in building works. He remembered calling at Nos. 15 and 13, Aberdeen Street on the 24th of November. He inspected the foundation of the party wall and then ordered the contractor to pull down a portion of it. Two days later he inspected it again and found it was alright and then ordered the contractor to go on with the work. Later, he saw that the front wall of No. 15 was in a dangerous condition and he returned to the office and found that they had already been served with a notice. At 4 p.m. on the 28th November he inspected the houses again and saw that they had collapsed. The majority of the joists were decayed. His examination would lead to the opinion that the collapse was due to the rotten joists

The wall was one of the worst he had ever seen in Hongkong. The mortar was bad and insufficient. The bricks were of blue stone. The three houses were built with the same class of material. Witness was of opinion that the houses were built between 15 and 20 years ago. The shoring was quite satisfactory. He found no fault with the work of the architect, contractor or workmen.

J. Hutchings was next called and said he inspected No. 15, Aberdeen Street and found no part of the premises was in danger, but the party-wall between No. 13 and 15 showed that there was something wrong. He made a report of it and notice was sent to pull down the wall. Before the 28th he looked at the party wall between Nos. 15 and 17 and did not find it dangerous. He should say that the wall was about thirty years old. The accident might have occurred had there been no work going on in No. 15. He thought that the blame should be placed on the person that built the wall, which was built with bad material.

T. L. Perkins, executive engineer of the Public Works, said that in September last he received a notice from 15 Aberdeen Street and he sent Mr Hutchings. Later he went himself and examined the party wall and found it was not in good condition. Afterwards Mr. Pope sent in plans to pull down the party and front walls but these were not approved and other plans were sent. He went there again on the morning of the collapse. He went inside No. 15 and looked round but noticed nothing wrong. The party wall was a few feet above the ground line, and the workmen were working at it. Shortly afterwards he heard of the collapse. He would not say how long ago these houses were built.

Mr. Dennys having addressed the Court the jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure."

CLAIM FOR MEALS SUPPLIED.

13th Inst.

In the Summary Court to-day Mr. Justice Hazeland non-suited the plaintiff, with costs, in the action in which the Tsui Nam Lau firm sued Wai Yank Chuen to recover $31.36 for meals supplied. The case had been adjourned on the previous day to obtain the presence of the manager of the Kwongtung Hotel as a witness for the plaintiff, but the man could not be found.

Mr. C. Wilson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. V. Stevenson for the defendant.

OPIUM TARADIDDLES.

Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.B., in a letter to the *Saturday Review*, states:—

At a meeting held at the Guildhall on Oct. 18, under the auspices of the China Emergency Appeal Committee, the Bishop of London is reported (in *The Times*) to have said that "his first reason for supporting the movement was the awful debt we owed to China for our past record in the opium question"; and in another paper (the "*London and China Telegraph*) as having added that "it puzzled him how little the conscience of the nation seemed awake with regard to the iniquity of the opium war."

Is it not just possible that the nation is dimly conscious of a great deal of exaggeration in regard to the alleged iniquity?

One would think—and a great many well-meaning people probably do think—in listening to hortatory addresses in which the "national crime" is commonly denounced, that wicked British merchants were the first to introduce opium to the notice of innocent Chinese. Yet opium-smoking was a sufficiently established habit in China to evoke Imperial reprobation more than forty years before we had anything to do with the trade. For Mr. Morse reminds us, in his "Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" the Emperor Yung Cheng issued an edict prohibiting the sale of opium and the opening of opium smoking divans A.D. 1729, while the first chest of opium imported by British agency reached Canton A.D. 1773. Is it necessary to add that the opium-pipe is a Chinese invention?

Of another "mis-called incident," "the opium war," an American statesman, John Quincy Adams, declared that its cause was not opium but a "pin"—alluding to the insolent assumption of superiority by the Chinese which found characteristic expression in the return unopened, of a letter addressed by Lord Napier to the Prefect of Canton, with an endorsement that it was "returned back because it was not superscribed with the character "pin" (or pin) signifying "a humble petition."

It is true that the war to which indignities of this sort inevitably led up was precipitated by Commissioner Lin's attempt to suppress summarily a traffic—nominally contraband—which was openly carried on and taxed so heavily for the benefit of local officials that it had been debated at Peking whether it should not preferably be legalised in order to secure some of the proceeds for the Imperial exchequer. But it usually requires a spark of some kind to set inflammable matter alight.

Of the conditions which we exacted at the close of that war, another well-known American the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, has written that they were "astonishingly moderate for a conqueror who, unembarrassed by the interests of other Powers, might have taken the whole Empire," and contained "not a syllable in favour of legalising the opium traffic"; adding, "so much for the charge that this war, which bears a malodorous name, was waged for the purpose of compelling China to submit to the continuance of an immoral traffic." I have purposely quoted American writers, because America has posed so sympathetically towards China that they may be thought less open to the charge of prejudice to which English "criminals" are of course obnoxious.

I am not concerned with the relative merits and demerits of opium-smoking. That is another story. I have been moved only to analyse certain platitudes which have been repeated so often that they have come to pass almost as established facts; something being (as I have heard Sir Thomas Wade say in this connection) "due to historical truth."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

LATE KING OF SIAM.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of a despatch from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Bangkok, dated the 2nd December, 1910, in which His Highness Prince Devawongse directs me to convey to you the heartfelt thanks of the Siamese Government for the cordial sympathy you so kindly evinced in Siam's recent great bereavement.—I have, etc.,

H. N. MODY,
Acting Consul.

Siamese Consulate,
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1910.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

MR. AND MRS. MODY'S PROGRAMME.

13th inst.

The concert given at the Seamen's Institute last night and organised by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Mody proved to be one of the most successful entertainments yet provided there. The large hall was filled before the advertised hour for starting had arrived. After an overture, "Pot-pourri," on the pianoforte by Mr. M. D. Silas, the vocal part of the programme was opened by Mrs Mody, who gave two songs, "Beloved, it is morn" and "Thora" in excellent voice and taste. Mr. Lionel Lommert gained hearty plaudits for his rendering of "The Two Grenadiers."

The instrumentalist element in the concert party was particularly strong. Little Miss Esther Xavier and her instructor, Mr. E. Dauenberg, appeared to great advantage in the pianoforte duet, Mende'ssohn's "Capriccio Brillante," and in Chopin's "Rondo" for two pianos. Miss Xavier, we understand, has only been for one year under Mr. Dauenberg's tuition and she is already a remarkably clever little pianist. Mr. Gonzalez delighted the audience with a violin solo. Messrs. Anderson and Elliott contributed a finely executed oboe-and-cornet duet and the latter also gave a solo; while Mr. D. Silas proved his skill at a piccolo player in his solo, "Palacca Pizzicato."

The comic part of the programme was in the able hands of Mr. W. G. Worcester, who was in his very best George Robey form and Mr. M. D. Silas, who kept the "house" in irrepressible laughter while he held the stage in his character ditties, his "Frenchy" make-up being particularly good.

The accompanists were Messrs. George Grimble, E Dauenberg and M. D. Silas. Mr. Grimble, also, appeared in a new *role* as a comic singer with a racy topical song, "Scrub my mother."

So numerous had been the *encores*, that it was pretty late before a most enjoyable concert was brought to a close with "God Save the King."

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS ENTERTAINED.

To mark the close of the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on 5th inst. entertained the Imperial Japanese Commissioners to luncheon at the Mansion House, the guests, for the most part Japanese, numbering about fifty. To the right of the Lord Mayor sat the Lady Mayoress, the Japanese Ambassador, and the Duke of Norfolk; while on his Lordship's left sat Mr. Hikojiro Wada (Japanese Commissioner-General), Lord Desborough, and Mr. Imre Kiralfy (British Commissioner-General).

The Lord Mayor proposed the toasts of "The King" and "The Emperor of Japan."

In proposing "The Commissioners of the Japan British Exhibition," the Lord Mayor said that it was pleasant to remember that one of his first duties when he became Lord Mayor was to take some share in the arrangements and preparations for the Exhibition. They looked forward at that time with profound interest and certitude to the prospects of that great scheme in which the two Empires were joining hand-in-hand in showing to the world their respective contributions in arts, manufactures, and other peaceful spheres of national concern. To-day, when the Exhibition had been brought to a successful end, it was very gratifying to him that his last function should take the form of a tribute of gratitude to the Japanese and British Commissioners, and of congratulation to them on the brilliant way in which all their programme had been carried out in spite of that first very terrible drawback—the death of King Edward.

Mr. Wada (Japanese Commissioner-General), on behalf of his countrymen, expressed their sense of the deep obligation they owed to the people of Great Britain who had received them with a kindness and courtesy that could never be forgotten. Japan found that there was much she could learn from Britain, and perhaps there were Englishmen who would not be ashamed to confess that there were some things they might learn from Japan. The Exhibition had promoted a union of hearts as well as of interests, and Japan felt that in the West she had a friend who was ready to reciprocate the advance of the East. Especially were he and his colleagues proud of the reception which had been accorded them in the most historic and greatest of the cities of the world—the City of London.

Mr. Kiralfy also replied, remarking that there were evidences that the Exhibition had done a great deal of good work in increasing the trade between England and Japan. It was by commercial intercourse that the peace of the world was secured. (Hear, hear.)

The Japanese Ambassador, in proposing "The health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress," said that the hospitality of the Mansion House was proverbial, not only in the country but in Japan. The Lord Mayor had shown great kindness to the captain and officers of the cruiser *Ikoma*, which visited London in July. His kindness and hospitality were appreciated not only by those who were present but also by the Japanese at home. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor replied to the toast.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN GERMANY.

There is an agitation afoot among German judges in favour of the retention of capital punishment in Germany. This agitation is intended to counteract a movement among German humanitarians who demand the abolition of the death sentence. German judges are unanimously in favour of the retention of capital punishment as the only effective means of repressing crimes of mortal violence. Judge Bumke has published a manifesto calling upon all his fellow judges in the country to exercise all their influence in favour of capital punishment, and against the pseudo-humanitarian movement for its abolition.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 9th inst.:—

Business during the period under review has been slightly more active at rates shewing very little variation on the previous week.

Rubbers.—Fine Hard Para quotation from London has declined to 6/1 and a small business has been done with London at rates slightly lower than those previously reported.

Singapore market appears to be absolutely lifeless and we hear of little or no business with that port.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have advanced to $920, at which a small business has been put through. Nationals remain unaltered at $80 buyers.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are in request at $185 without inducing sellers. Unions have been the medium of small transactions at $3,700 and could now probably be placed at $830. A very brisk demand for North Chinas set in early in the week and the rate rose rapidly from Tls. 100 to Tls. 135 with a fair amount of business passing, the quotation now being Tls. 130, seller. Yangtzes are in request at $19.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have advanced to $36, at which rate sales have been effected and more could probably be placed at a slightly higher rate. China Fires remain unaltered at $116 nominal.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are a quiet market round about $50 with sellers at possibly under this rate and China Manilas are unaltered at $1. Indos are neglected at $57, and Douglas Steamship Companies are still quoted $10 sellers. Star Ferries are inactive with sellers at $23 for the old and $124 for the new. Shells have been the medium of a small business at 81/3 from London.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted $114 with small transactions at the rate. Luzons remain on offer at $11 without inducing buyers.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares have small buyers at Tls. 11½ but no business is reported and Raubs have further declined to $5 sellers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—A small demand has arisen or Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, and offer transactions at $51 shares are now wanted at $53 Kowloon Wharves have declined to $51½, at which rate small sales are reported. Shanghai Docks and Hongkew Wharves are unaltered at Tls. 67½ and Tls. 97½ respectively.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are on offer at $200, and Kowloon Lands are still in request at $13½ with probable buyers at a small advance on this rate. Hongkong Hotels are quoted $37 nominal for the old shares with sellers of the new at $69. Shanghai Lands are quoted Tls. 104 and West Points are a neglected market at $39.

Cotton Mills.—The demand for Hongkong Cottons reported last week has fallen away slightly and the rate of $14 is now purely nominal. In the North, Ewos are quoted Tls. 87½, Laou Kung Mows Tls. 48½ and Soy Chees Tls. 47½

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are on offer at $7½. China Borneos at $10, Daily Farms at $17½. China Providents at $7½, Ropes at $18, with no business to report. Humphreys Estates have been dealt in during the week at $6 and transactions in Watsons at the same rate have been reported. China Light and Powers are still in request at 90 cents. As will be seen from our quotations Langkats are now 10 Guilder shares instead of 100 Guilder shares as formerly, the latest quotation from the North being Tls. 105.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/3 15/16 on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 73½.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotewall state in their fortnightly yarn circular:—

Since our last report on the 26th ultimo by Mail str. *Letta* our market has kept up a very firm tone, which has encouraged our buyers to secure their requirements at an advance of $1 to $3 in all grades in the beginning of the interval.

The holders have remained very firm owing to continued reports of rapid rise in cotton in India, and this state of things has brought a few buyers in the market who have made speculative purchases of a large number of bales at a further advance of $2 to $4 per bale, while most of them have withheld from making any fresh bargains at such extremely high rates.

At present, owing to harvest time, the up-country deliveries are very limited.

At the close, though the inquiry is small, the market remains very steady.

No. 6.—A small business is done at an increase of $1 to $1½ this count.

No 8.—No business has passed in this count owing to higher prices asked by the holders.

No. 10.—More than half the number of total sales during this interval are made in this count with a substantial increase of $2 to $5.

No. 12.—A few well-known chops have changed hands at an increase of $2 to $5 per bale.

No. 16.—A very limited business has passed in only two well-known chops.

No 20.—With a strong inquiry in superior chops a good number of bales has met buyers with an advance of $2 to $5 and the stock is very small.

Total sales, 8,300 bales.

Unsold stocks, 16,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 35,000 bales.

Local Mill.—Has sold 700 bales 10s. at $127 to $130.

Arrivals.—The Mail str. *Ecuyo* and extra str. *Hakata Maru* from Bombay, and str. *Kumsang* from Calcutta have brought in 4,052 bales for Hongkong, and 7,418 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, &c., amount to about 500 bales.

Shanghai.—Market has continued advancing and a good business is reported with a rise of Tls. 2/4 in all counts.

Japanese Yarn.—A good lot of 800 bales 20s has been sold at $154 to $163.

Raw Cotton.—New Bengal has made its first appearance in the market; the quality seems almost similar to that of last year. A good parcel of 75 bales is put through at $35. Balance 200 bales. Present quotations $32 to $36.

Chinese.—Has continued in good demand and sales of 250 bales at $40 to $41 are made in the interval. Balance 200 bales. Present quotations $36 to $41 per picul.

Rupees T/T 13⅝. Rupees D/D 13⅝. Sterling D/D 1/9 15/16. Sterling 4m/st 1/10½ Bar Silver 25. Shanghai T/T 73½. Japan 89½

RUBBER SHARE CIRCULAR.

There is hardly anything to report concerning the rubber share market for the past week The price of the raw material has suffered a slight set-back from 6s. 2d. per lb. on the 3rd inst. to 6s. 1d. on the 7th, which is the latest quoted rate from London, whence the report of a quiet market is cabled to Hongkong.

There has been absolutely no movement either in the way of buying or selling in Hongkong, inquiries from Singapore for some of the dollar stocks failing to tempt sellers into the market. The purchasing rates are absolutely below ruling quotations and must be considered in the nature of bargain prices only. London inquiries have been a negligible quantity and "bulls" and "bears" appear to be sitting on the fence in the meantime. The closing tone of the market is quiet.

Anglo-Malays have weakened to 13/- at which price they could be placed.

Allagars are inquired for at 4/6.

Linggis could be placed at 4/6.

London Ventures are quoted at 5/3. Buyers will not pay over 5/-.

London Asiatics are unchanged with sellers at 13/6

United Serdangs have sellers at quotations.

United Sumatras can be placed at 7/9.

Bertams have weakened to 6/6 with no business to report.

Geneals—After large sales at $1.90, $1.95 and $2.00 have further purchasers at the reduced rate of $1.

Sandycrofts have been transacted at $1.4 at which figure more shares are inquired.

Ayer Kunnings have been sold at 35 cents and more shares could probably be placed.

Allor Gajahs have buyers at $1.40.

United Singapores can be placed at $1.

Exchange—The Bank's closing T.T. quotations are as follows:—

On London.....1/10 3/16
On Shanghai ... 73½
On Singapore... 58½

ELLIS & ELLIS.

Hongkong, 10th December.

TRONOH MINES.

The Tronoh Mines output is 4,000 piculs, of a total value of $103,79.

The output for eleven months of 1909 was 31,835 piculs, and for the same period in 1910, 45,851 piculs.

JUNK WRECKED.

OFF GAP ROCK.

13th inst.

News was brought over to Hongkong last night of another maritime disaster when a large deep-sea fishing junk got wrecked off Gap Rock at 2 o'clock on Monday morning. It was blowing hard from the North at the time and the steering gear of the junk failing to answer the helm was blown on the rocks on Jubilee Island about three miles to the south-east of Gap Rock Lighthouse. The junk was cut in two and was drifting to the South. This was the report cabled to the Harbour Authorities yesterday morning with the additional information that the members of the crew could be seen clinging to the wreck. The steam launch *Kwang Lee* was promptly chartered and ordered to proceed to the wreck with all speed. The *Kwang Lee* left Hongkong about 8.30 a.m. yesterday and returned with shipwrecked men a little after five o'clock last evening. We believe the fishermen have been given over to the care of the Tung Wa Hospital Committee. In all seven men were rescued.

A SHIPPING MISHAP.

S.S. "CHINHUA" RUNS AGAINST THE PRAYA WALL.

12th inst.

Yesterday morning an unfortunate accident befell the China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. *Chinhua* while she was going alongside the Douglas Wharf to unship a batch of Race griffins from Shanghai. The vessel steamed slowly into the berthage, bows on, and was almost ready for tying-up when the order "Full speed astern" was telegraphed from the bridge to the engine-room.

But through some misunderstanding the order appears to have been read down below as "Full speed ahead," with the result that the steamer's stern came into violent impact with the Praya wall before the engines could be reversed. When the collision occurred, its force raised the bows of the ship two or three feet out of the water and nearly everyone on board was thrown to the decks.

In the stern plates there was a hole made of about ten to twelve feet in length. After discharging her freight, the *Chinhua* proceeded to Quarry Bay Dock Yard for repairs.

NEW CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are authorised, as agents for the Chinese Central Railways (Ltd.), who, with the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, are the joint contractors for the loan to receive subscriptions at £100.00 per £100 bond for £1,110,000 Five per cent. Sterling bonds, being part of an issue of £1,000,000 (of which the remaining £1,890,000 is offered for subscription in Germany on similar terms) part of the Imperial Chinese Government Five per Cent. Tientsin-Pukow Railway Supplementary loan for £4,500,000 sterling. The loan, which is the direct obligation of the Imperial Chinese Government for principal and interest, and is redeemable within thirty years from 1st inst., by annual drawings commencing in 1912, is specifically secured by a first charge upon certain provincial revenues to the aggregate amount of about £500,000 per annum, and by a second charge upon certain other provincial revenues to the aggregate amount of about £518,000 per annum. The present issue, it is stated, is necessitated by the progress which is being made with the construction of the railway, and it is estimated that, including the payment of interest on the bonds during construction, the proceeds of the supplementary loan when fully issued suffice to complete the building and equipment of the line. The length of this line is about 650 miles, and it traverses as a trunk line from north to south the important provinces of Chihli, Shantung, and Kiangsu. The subscription list was to close not later than Nov. 4th.

RUBBER FOR FLOORS.

A correspondent of the *Financial News* writes: "Can any of your readers tell me the probable cost of laying down thin rubber to floors and passages? I have an idea that it would come cheaper than parquet and tile flooring. Also, need it necessarily be of pure rubber? With rubber at its present price, I am amazed that it is not very largely used, as the comfort and silence of floors so treated is beyond belief. I should like to know the cost per square yard." Of course rubber floors have been laid before now, but the cost has been high. Possibly, however, were the matter gone into on a big scale, the durability of rubber floor-covering, which we believe is very great, combined with probable improvements in its manufacture, might make its ultimate cost not much more than that of good parquet work. Of the comfort of rubber flooring there cannot be two opinions.

FIRE AT GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

SMART TURN-OUT OF BRIGADE.

14th Inst.

Shortly before half past one o'clock this afternoon, the Fire Brigade got a call from the Grand Carlton Hotel in Ice House Street. The Brigade were early on the scene, under Firemaster A. Lane. It was discovered that the fire had occurred in the servants' quarters between the ground floor and first floor levels. No time was lost in getting at the seat of the conflagration, which turned out to have been caused by a defective flue.

There was a good deal of alarm amongst the inmates of this part of the Hotel premises as a result of the outbreak, but this was speedily allayed as soon as the Brigade had set to work.

In checking the spread of the fire, the firemen had to cut away about 10 feet by 10 feet of flooring, and in consequence some damage was done both to the first floor and to the ground floor. This practically represented all the loss, which is roughly assessed at anything from $150 to $200. Whether or no the building was insured does not transpire; presumably it was.

Thanks to the ardour with which the Brigade laboured, the work of extinguishing the outbreak was accomplished in less than thirty minutes. Chief Inspector Baker was present, helping to superintend operations.

A MISSING BEDSTEAD.

CURIOUS CHARGE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

13th Inst.

A Chinese woman charged three men at the Magistracy this morning with the larceny of an iron bedstead. Sergt. Grant prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Gilding, of Messrs. Golding, Barlow and Morrell, defended.

It appears that the defendants threatened the complainant, upon which the latter reported the matter to the Police and the Registrar-General. On returning home she found her bedstead missing.

His Worship (To complainant)—Will you be satisfied if you have your bed back and the defendants will not interfere with you?—Yes.

His Worship discharged the defendants and cautioned them.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

NOTED AMERICAN SCIENTIST DECLINES TO CO-OPERATE IN CHINA.

The *Cablenews-American* (Manila) publishes the following despatch from its Washington correspondent in a recent issue:—The Chinese in the Philippines and the Chinese who remain on their native heath will be interested to know that the plan which the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are putting forward for a University for China is being actively pushed by its British projectors. The plan is a comprehensive one in its ambition to rejuvenate ideas among the millions of population in the Celestial Empire. The *Cablenews* representative was informed by Professor Willis, an American scientist of world-wide reputation who was appealed to to co-operate in the plan that he has declined to take any part in it.

When the British projectors sought American scientific co-operation they communicated with Prof. Bailey Willis, the noted geologist of the United States Geological Survey, who has been at work in South America furthering the project for a world map. Prof. Willis received the British communication in South America and upon his return here a day or two ago he immediately replied. Following is his response:—

"To J. Leslie Johnston, Royal Asiatic Society, London, England.

"My dear sir

"Your letter of May 5 relating to the University for China which is proposed under the United Universities scheme reached me in South America where for the time being I was unable to give it proper consideration. I beg to express my appreciation of your courtesy in addressing me on the subject but must regret that it is quite impossible for me to take any active part toward furthering the enterprise.

"This arises partly from the fact that I expect to be in Patagonia for some time to come but more particularly from the conviction that it will be best for China in the long run if she works out her own salvation in educational matters. During my residence in China I became deeply impressed with the power and originality of the Chinese mind and also with the fact that it possesses characteristics which will lead it to develop along lines of thought that are not wanting in our own thinking but are less potent with them.—I refer to the well known differences between the philosophical mentality of the Chinese and the inventive ingenuity of the western peoples. There are broader reasons resting upon views which I hold as to the evolution of the human race and the certainty of survival of the highest intellectual and moral type which lead me furthermore to believe that it is desirable that an individual people like the Chinese should develop a civilization without interference on our part in so far as they themselves may find it advantageous to avail themselves of our learning. Having these views and having this basis for them, you will understand why I cannot accept your kind invitation to support the United Universities scheme.

Very truly yours,
BAILEY WILLIS.

Washington, Oct. 29, 1910."

CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following translation of a telegram, dated November 20, from San Francisco, to the Tokio *Mainichi*, appears in the *Japan Chronicle*:—

The doctors in the San Francisco Immigrant Office, who recently discovered a patient suffering from tapeworm among Indian immigrants, have discovered a Chinese immigrant suffering from the same disease. It appears that the doctor extracted some blood from the ear of one of the Chinese retained for examination, at midnight, and subjected it to microscopic examination, when he found filaria in the blood. Dr. King, in the service of the Chinese Government, who is staying at San Francisco for the study of eye disease, was present at the microscopic examination and approved the result, but he protested against the disease being included in the category of dangerous, infectious diseases coming under the provision of the Immigration Act. He asked seventeen questions of the medical authorities and at the same time reported the matter to the Chinese Minister in Washington. As a result an interesting diplomatic question has arisen. Dr. King points out that the examination for tapeworm is not forced upon the Japanese, and threatens that if the question is not settled satisfactorily a boycott of American goods in China will take place. The Director of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, who is now in San Francisco for the purchase of railway materials, declares that he will postpone his purchase until the question has been settled.

BIG BABOON AT LARGE IN CAINE ROAD.

TERRIFYING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

For the past few days a big monkey, which apparently has escaped from captivity, has been frequenting the house-roofs and verandahs in Caine Road and the neighbourhood of Aberdeen Street and causing no little alarm amongst householders in the vicinity. This unwelcome addition to the floating population of that district seems to spend most of his time in flitting about the house-tops and invading the verandahs in search of food. Whenever he has laid hands upon something eatable he repairs to the roof to enjoy his meals until such time as hunger compels him to make another predatory raid. He seems to have a particular liking for bananas and oranges.

In order to which this four-legged robber has gained access, he has seriously frightened some of the inmates—especially the women and children; and verandah doors are now being generally kept shut against his intrusions. Should anything in the nature or shape of a gun be pointed towards him as if to shoot, the monkey immediately makes a bee-line for shelter. He was first observed three days ago in Caine Road. Yesterday he paid a visit to Aberdeen Street and later on to Lower Castle Road. He was last seen in Aberdeen.

The brute does not appear to be possessed with that fiendishly destructive spirit which most monkeys get loose from captivity display; his only desire seems to be to procure the wherewithal to stay his appetite. Several attempts have been made to capture him, but without success. One houseboy in Caine Road got within reach, but when he tried to grab the animal he got a nasty bite for his pains. Meanwhile the monkey is making himself such a nuisance that if he is not speedily captured he will have to be shot.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CONTRACTOR.

A PARTNERSHIP WHICH WAS NEVER ESTABLISHED.

14th inst

Ko Chi Po, a contractor, of No. 9, Gresson Street, was charged at the Magistracy this morning before Mr. E. R. Halifax for receiving two sums of money by false pretences one sum of $4,000 from Wong Yap Sang, bookbinder, of 144, Hollywood Road, and another of $1,500 from Wat Ki, *alias* Wat Chi Wo Tong, shopkeeper, of No. 1[illegible], Wing Wo Street.

Mr F. X d'Almada of Almada and Smith, prosecuted and Mr. Dixon defended.

It appears that the defendant on 17th December last went to the complainant and said that if he would pay him the sum of $4,000 he (the complainant) would be allowed to become a partner in the Wing Mow Wood-cutting firm Lite of No. 9, Catchick Street. On the same day, the complainant paid to the defendant the sum of $4,000 to enable him to become a partner of the Wing Mow Company and on the understanding that the money be used for that purpose only. The money was received by the defendant, who did not place it to the credit of the complainant, for what it used for the purpose for which the money was obtained. The complainant had on several occasions applied to the defendant for accounts of the supposed partnership and for a partnership-book and on each occasion he was put off with some excuse. The complainant had not been nor had the defendant taken any steps to make him a partner in the Wing Mow Company. The $4,500 mentioned in the second charge was also obtained in the same way.

The case was remanded for a week, bail being allowed in the sums of $4,000 personal bond and $1,000 recurity.

A BLUEJACKET AND HIS RING.

MISSING ARTICLE IS RECOVERED IN PAWN-BROKER'S SHOP.

14th inst.

A Chinese pawn-broker was charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax of the Magistracy this morning with failing to keep proper records of articles pawned in his books. The case arose out of the theft of a ring, valued at $3[illegible], the property of J. J. Smith, of the U.S.S. *Wilmington*. The ring was pawned by another sailor and his name and address were written on a slip of paper instead of in the book.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, from the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Croker and Deacon defended and Inspector Langley represented the prosecution.

His Worship dismissed the summons with a caution.

An application for redeeming the ring was then made.

J. J. Smith, sailor of the s.s. *Wilmington*, stated that the ring produced was his. He paid $[illegible] for it. He had it on board and missed it on Friday, 9th inst., at about 1 p.m. He kept the ring in his chest of drawers. He saw it last on Wednesday afternoon. The chest was not locked.

The pawn-broker stated that a sailor brought him the ring on the 8th inst., and asked for $5[illegible] for the article.

His Worship—The ring will have to be returned with full value. (To complainant)—You should take greater care of your ring.

CHINA'S POLITICAL SYSTEM.

Though our political system may boast of being a long-standing one, it is nevertheless unfit for meeting modern requirements. It has been criticized as being an expensive one in that more officials are employed than are necessary. The system is also open to objections because of the fact that an official appointment attaches therewith the endowment of an official rank and an official is often appointed to a position more on account of his rank than on account of his competency to discharge the duties pertaining to that post. Consequently an appointment is sought in order to promote one's own official advancement and not with the object of satisfying his patriotism to serve his country. Moreover, as there are more officials than necessary, the responsibility is divided among them *pro rata*, and no single one is close responsible. The result is that great dissatisfaction with the present system is expressed by the press, by reformers, and by more enlightened people.—*Peking Daily News.*

RAUB GOLD MINE.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 3rd inst:—

Bukit Koman Stone crushed 3,102 tons; Gold obtained 302 ounces.

Bukit Malacca Stone crushed 1,772 tons; Gold obtained 216 ounces.

Average Per Ton 2.21 dwts per ton.

Five Stamps were idle all the month while renewing the foundations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

ONE MAN ON DECK.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Having regard to the enormity of the practice which prevails whereby many British merchant vessels are commanded or officered (or both) by uncertificated and irresponsible men who, possibly, may be ignorant even of the fundamental principles of the rules of the road at sea, or indeed, be colour-blind, whilst, at the same time, quite ignorant of the various duties appertaining to the protection of life at sea, the Guild—which is the largest representative association of Captains and Officers in the world—trust that you will give publicity to the enclosed copy of a letter which we have just addressed to the Board of Trade. Could you extend to it the sympathy and support of your influential paper, it would go far in removing what, at present, constitutes a very grave evil and danger. The subject matter of our letter to the Board of Trade will, I venture to think, speak for itself.

I am, etc.,
T. W. MOORE,
Secretary,
Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

The Arcade, Lord Street,
Liverpool,
19th November, 1910.

[*Enclosure*]

Sir,—Within the near future the Board of Trade will, we assume, be furnished with a copy of the judgment which was delivered on the 15th instant on the conclusion of the formal investigation, held under the Merchant Shipping Act, into the circumstances attending the collision between the British s.s. *Melissa* and the fishing-smack *Alice* of Arklow, whereby four of the latter lost their lives. The President of the Court, which sat at Dublin, was Mr. Swife, Chief Divisional Magistrate, with Commander W. F. Cabrine, C.B., R.N.R., Commander G. K. Wright, R.N.R., and Mr. W. C. Norminton as Assessors.

This judgment being, very naturally, of the gravest concern to him, a copy of it has been received by the Guild from a Commander of one of our largest coasting mail and passenger steamers who is only too keenly alive to the terrible dangers which are continually presented by the fact that so many British merchant ships—particularly in the coasting trade and of large size—are commanded or officered, or both, by uncertificated, unqualified, and utterly irresponsible men. In the present case it has been found by the Court:—

"That the Master of the *Melissa* was not justified in going below shortly after 12.10 p.m. on the 10th September last (the date on which the accident happened) and in leaving the Second Mate, who was, in reality, only boatswain and lamp-trimmer in charge of the deck. (It appears that this Second Mate himself went below shortly after the Master had done so and left the man-at-the-wheel in charge of the deck).

Further, according to the Court:—

"It was the practice on board the *Melissa* for the member of a watch, consisting of two men, to leave the deck, thereby leaving the vessel in the sole charge of one man, and this practice the Court strongly condemned. The collision was directly the result of this practice. The cause of the collision and the consequent loss of life was the absence from the deck of the *Melissa* of a responsible Officer and the neglect of that vessel to observe the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea."

The Court suspended the certificate of the Master of the *Melissa* for a period of twelve months, ordering, also, that he should pay £50 towards the costs of the Inquiry. The uncertificated acting Second Mate, who was, in reality, the boatswain and lamp-trimmer, was severely censured and ordered to pay £10 towards the costs of the Inquiry. In suspending the certificate of the Master of the *Melissa* the Court expressed the following important opinion:—

"The Court is aware that in doing so, it is inflicting a more or less nominal penalty, inasmuch as Masters and Mates of Home Trade ships not carrying passengers, are not required to possess certificates of competency, and the Court is strongly of opinion that in the interests of safe navigation the time has come when all Masters and Mates in the Home Trade should be certificated."

It is unnecessary for us unduly to trespass upon the time of the Board of Trade in order to refer to repeated representations of the most urgent character which the Guild have addressed to them on this subject for many years past. It would be superfluous to again recapitulate the Recommendations of the Manning Committee which, so far back as the year 1896, were to the effect that "legislation was urgently demanded" in order to cope with the evil. Many cases have subsequently arisen where shipping disasters and serious loss of life have been ascribed to what, on all hands, is admitted to be a very grave defect in the law.

It has constantly been submitted to Parliament, and when the Merchant Shipping Bill of 1906 (a Measure dealing with many subjects affecting shipping) was introduced, efforts were made in order that this defect should be removed on such a very favourable opportunity presenting itself. As the Board of Trade will remember, an Amendment of a most reasonable character which would have covered the case was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Muskerry. The representative of the Board of Trade in speaking to this Amendment expressed the official sympathy of the Department with it but declined to accept it. It was then reluctantly withdrawn, as the House did not appear to be disposed to press the matter, or, indeed, to force any Amendments, as the Committee Stage of the Bill was finished in the course of a single evening.

Then again, the Board of Trade Advisory Committee, which contains representatives of the Board of Trade, Shipowners, Underwriters, Shipbuilders, Certificated Captains and Officers, Certificated Marine Engineers, Seamen, Firemen, and others, have unanimously expressed the opinion that this matter is one requiring the prompt attention of the Board of Trade and have notified them accordingly. In fact, it was one amongst two or three special points upon which the Advisory Committee specially nominated a small deputation to wait personally upon the President of the Board of Trade. The only satisfaction which has been obtained is an understanding that it will receive attention when next legislation affecting merchant shipping is introduced.

Bearing in mind that the shipowners of this country are unanimously and emphatically of opinion that no further shipping legislation should be introduced for some very considerable time, and that there is no likelihood of legislation of the kind—whatever point or points it may concern—succeeding without the initiative and support of the Board of Trade, the position is now of a decidedly unsatisfactory character. Further procrastination is certain to lead to still greater sacrifice of life at sea and, in justice to those of the nautical profession compelled to undertake enormous responsibilities in protecting the lives in their charge, who have undergone long and arduous practical experience at great expense and trouble in qualifying themselves for their positions, we would submit that it should no longer be permitted.

It is extraordinarily enough, the case that, even yet, the British travelling public do not appear to, in any way, realise the enormous personal risks to which they are subject, and the jeopardy in which their lives are placed owing to easily rectified defects in the law, offering no basis whatever of justification.

We sincerely trust, therefore, that the Board of Trade will not further delay this matter, that they will take what steps are necessary in ensuring that the Government will devote their speedy attention to it in order that it may, at least, receive similar consideration to other enactments which they have introduced, and are now before them, in order to alleviate the lot of workers connected with particular classes ashore, but which are of only small relative importance to the country at large compared with one such as that we now most earnestly suggest.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary,
Marine Department,
Board of Trade.

THE ABERDEEN STREET COLLAPSE.

INQUIRY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

11th inst.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a number of persons at the recent house-collapse in Aberdeen Street was continued at the Magistracy this afternoon. The jury consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. P. H. Holyoak, W. Thom and C. A. Lopes. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Crown.

The owner of No. 17 was called and stated that he owned the house for the last twelve years. He was in Canton at the time when the collapse occurred.

The rent-collector was next called and said he collected rent for his master for the last four years. He effected the necessary repairs on behalf of his master. No big repairs were made, and there were no cracks in the wall between Nos. 15 and 17. He was last in the house on the 28th ultimo at 1 o'clock. On the 26th November, he went upstairs, which part of the house was occupied by a family, the ground floor being tenanted by a barber. On that date there were no heavy goods of any kind in the flats. He did not notice that the next house was piled down. He knew that at the end of September No 15 would be re-constructed. He did not take any notice of what was going on in No. 15. He received no papers from the Government for re-building.

Wong Yue Sun said he was the rent-collector of 13 Aberdeen Street and Chun On was the owner for the last two years. Witness always attended to small repairs. The house was in the same condition at the end of September as when he was first employed. He received some notices and consulted with the owner of house No. 15 and plans were made to pull down the party wall. He could give no reason for the collapse of the party wall.

Sui Chuk Ping said he was a partner in the Wai Lee firm of contractors. He had been engaged in this line of business for the last ten or twenty years. He secured on three or four occasions contracts for re-construction of the party walls. The last witness engaged him for the work on houses No. 13 and 15 Aberdeen Street. The architect was Mr. L. A. Rose. There was some shoring before he started with the work. When he started he put up more shoring. The shoring was on both sides of the party wall and it was carried through the floors. The shoring supported the beams. The shoring did not touch the party wall of No. 17. Nobody raised any objection of insufficient shoring. The contract was for $1,480. Out of this money he was supposed to pay $70 to Hung Fat. He had no idea whatever of the cause of the collapse of the party-wall of Nos. 15 and 17. He made no complaints about the work and neither did any foreman make any complaints to him as to how the people worked. The party-wall between the three buildings appeared to be of the same class of building material.

Further witnesses were called and the inquiry adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*].

PROPOSED CANCELLATION OF OPIUM TREATIES.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has wired to H. E. Liu Yu Lin, Minister to the Court of St. James, requesting him to negotiate with the British Government about the cancellation of all Anglo-Chinese Treaties and Conventions relating to the opium traffic between British Possessions and China

CHINA'S RESOURCES.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has recently communicated with the provincial authorities to the effect that every possible endeavour should be put forward for the development of trade and industries, and intimating that in any case prises undertaken by the people the Provincial Assemblies will give every possible assistance with a view to fully exploiting China's resources.

FAMINE IN SHANSI.

The Governor of Shansi has reported to the Throne the number of districts which have suffered from famine caused by floods and droughts.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

The Provincial Assembly is complaining of the enormous expenditure under the heading of "Fishing Industry" in the provincial budget submitted by the Viceroy and has refused to vote further sums for the coming financial year. The members thought that since the establishment of the fishing industry department nothing has been accomplished to promote fishery, whereas some 15,000 taels have been spent every year.

AN OLD FASHIONED VICEROY.

The opposition raised by the Viceroy of Tuo Kiang against the convening of a Parliament has made him unpopular in his provinces. H.E. Chang intends to retign, but the Central Government desires to give him a metropolitan appointment.

JAPAN, THE U.S. AND THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.

At a meeting of the Pacific Coast Conference held to day, Mr. Gillett, Governor of California, referring to the increase of merchantmen, said that the Americans should exert themselves to the utmost, otherwise the Panama Canal which has been constructed at a cost of $400,000,000, would only benefit other countries. The United States had a competitor of progressive spirit in the Pacific Ocean, and it would have to be settled in the near future whether Japan or the United States should dominate the Pacific.

THAT STEAM ROADROLLER!

ANNOYS THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

13th inst.

The re-macadamising of Queen's Road Central was badly needed certainly, but its execution is accompanied by disadvantages to the public in the way of rough and muddy streets, and most of all, the rumbling snorting of that noisy instrument of torture, the steam road-roller. So great was the din caused by the engine when opposite the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon that it drowned the voices of Counsel appearing in an appeal case, and at last the Chief Justice sent down orders for road-rolling operations to be suspended until the Court had finished its sitting.

The engine was again at work there early this morning, but it was moved farther afield towards 10 o'clock, when the Court business began. At ordinary times, the street noises of Queen's Road sometimes make hearing difficult in the Court-houses, without the added infliction of a steam-roller, so that it is little wonder that Bench and Bar alike are eagerly looking forward to a speedy completion of the new Law Courts.

JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

COUNT OKUMA ON THE OUTLOOK.

Tokyo, December 6.

In a speech made at the International Press Association last evening, Count Okuma referred to the significance which the opening of the Chinese Parliament would have for the International Press organization, and when China would send delegates to the International Parliamentary Conference and become like Japan. This was an outlook which would be realized without any doubt in China. He further said that the work of the representatives to the Parliament of Journalists had much in common, with regard to responsibility, possibility of harm, capacity for good, and for the enlightenment and the peace of the world.

A QUICK PASSAGE.

SMART RUN OF THE "LUTZOW."

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 5th inst. has the following:—

"Faster and faster" would seem to be the watchword passed around the fine fleet of Eastern liners flying the well known colours of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. That at least is what not a few of the passengers by the speedy *Lutzow*, which arrived here early yesterday morning, may be excused for surmising, for that popular vessel brought them into port from Hongkong in considerably less than four days. She left Hongkong about 1 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon and arrived here about 8 am yesterday—a remarkably good performance that fairly entitles her gallant skipper, Capt. Wilhelm, to the credit of putting up a Hongkong-Singapore record which, while it may be equalled some of these fine days, will assuredly not soon be beaten, for the voyage through the turbulent China Sea usually takes 4½ to 5 days, whilst the "Lutzow," it would seem, reels off her 17 to 18 knots, keeps up top speed for days together and comes sauntering into port almost a day ahead of her schedule time just as though nothing unusual were happening.

PARTY RIVALRIES AT PEKING.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S INFLUENCE.

Official quarters in Peking are slowly becoming impressed with the idea that the Empress Dowager's party is really in the ascendant. To get an idea of the situation in China it must be realised that there are four great factions, each of which might be divided against itself at any moment by the rivalries of its leaders. These factions are—(1) The Government under the leadership of Prince Chun, the Regent and supported whole-hearted by the Regent's brothers, and as a matter of policy by the chief of various Boards and Ministries and certain Viceroys, who, content with their present posts, recognise that a change in the control of the Central Government would imperil their positions; (2) the Dowager's party, with Prince Kuong, Duke Tsai Tao, Tieh Liang (who was recently appointed Tartar General at Nanking, in order to remove him from Peking), Sheh Hsu (recently dismissed from the Grand Council by the Prince Regent), and many other Marchus, including the members of the Yehonala clan; (3) the moderate reformers, who are principally Cantonese educated in America and are deeply imbued with American ideas of democracy, if not of Republicanism; and (4) the revolutionaries, concerning whom little is known, though they are apparently the bane of the present Government. For the moment the revolutionaries are 'lying low,' watching the progress of events and seeing, no doubt, much cause for gratification in the concessions and promises of reform made by the Throne. That they are not inactive abroad may be gathered from the frustrated attack upon Prince Tsai Hsun, together with the expulsion of Sun Yat Sen's brother from Hongkong recently and the activities of Sun Yat Sen in Honolulu while there are many evidences in China that an unceasing campaign of conversion to the doctrines of the party is being carried on as secretly as possible, especially among the central and provincial troops; and as the reformers are unconsciously aiding the revolutionaries by spreading the desire for reform, the revolutionaries see no immediate need for action.

The Regent's party, now largely under the influence of Prince Tsai Tao, is gradually becoming weaker. The dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai, Tuan Fang, Tieh Liang, and Sheh Hsu leaves the Central Government with only one statesman, Na Tung, who is certainly the strongest man in Peking to-day. And it speaks much for his diplomatic ability that he has been able to avoid an open conflict with the Regent.

Amid these conflicting interests the Empress Dowager has gathered around her the most resolute Marchus of the day. The leaders of the party ridicule the Government's weakness and refuse to believe that China has sunk below the level of independent action. A year ago the Empress Dowager's ambition to rule was not taken seriously; now the question is continually being asked—Why does not she take the reins into her own hands at once?

THE HOME FLEET.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

The Naval Correspondent of the *Telegraph* announces a further important development in the Admiralty's policy of concentration in regard to the British fleets in home waters. When, a few months hence, the two present commands of the Home and Atlantic Fleets are relinquished, a single commander-in-chief will, he states, be appointed, with his flag flying in the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Atlantic, and under the orders of this supreme control the combined war training will in future be carried out. Sir Francis Bridgeman, the Second Sea Lord, will be the first holder of the sea command, and Sir John Jellicoe, the Third Sea Lord, will succeed Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg with the title of Vice-Admiral commanding the Atlantic Fleet.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

COMING GIANT-STEAMER.

We have received the following newspaper correspondence from the local branch of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie:—

What a short span of time is a period of ten years! We can recall, as if it had happened yesterday, the sensation caused at the close of the last century within the Express-Steamer *Deutschland* entered the Hamburg—New York service. The Hamburg-Amerika Linie and the Stettin Vulcan conceived that marvellous trans-Atlantic liner, the German Emperor went to her highest officers, and Fürst Bülow, who subsequently became Imperial Chancellor, named her; then the ship made her first voyages and charmed the whole world with her beauty and wonderful performances. For many years she proved herself by far the fastest steamer of her time. Who could lay claim to being at home on the North American Highway of the world's traffic without having travelled by the large, the splendid, the rapid *Deutschland*, which then appeared to be in every respect the "Queen of the Seas"?

And to-day, at the end of a single decade, there comes into being on the Hamburg slips of the Stettin Vulcan, a seaship, created by command of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie but of quite another type to the *Deutschland* but which, like the *Deutschland*, attracts the attention of the whole world. She is not intended to create any new speed-record but she will be a new creation with regard to safety and comfort in modern travelling, and is so large that in her hull the mighty *Deutschland* could literally float, as if in a basin, and she and all her funnels could be perfectly hidden within her. Only ten years—but what a long span of time when measured by such immense progress.

The wonderful new ship is still without a name. As yet but little of her future appearance can be seen in the Yards. But on paper imagination can set forth her embryonic existence and we are able to publish many particulars concerning her eventual form. To begin with, we can compare the longitudinal sections of the new ship and of the *Deutschland*. Although the latter does not measure less than 661 feet in length, the new vessel will exceed that measurement by nearly one fourth having a length of 831 feet. And while the height of the masts of the *Deutschland* from keel to truck amount to 181 feet the new steamer will reach nearly as high with her masts alone. As soon as the colossus rides on the ocean, it will be difficult anywhere on the seas to find a more airy commander's bridge than on this sea-giant, where that bridge projects 77 feet above the water when fully loaded. Surely never has a Company's flag floated higher above the sea than will the Hapag's banner on the mast of the new steamship, for it will rise 2.8 feet above the level of the water, whereas even the mainmast of the sailing-ship *Preussen*, the largest sailing-vessel in the world, only reaches a height of 196 feet.

The greatest cross-section of the new Hapag steamer is shown in our second Illustration where it is compared with the corresponding cross-sections of the *Deutschland* and two other ocean-giants of the present century, the British *Mauretania* and the German *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*. The last named ship stands to-day at the head of all large ships belonging to the Hapag's fleet and no one who has paid her interior even a cursory visit and seen her street-like deck promenades, her spacious saloons, companion ways and halls, her airy cabins and state-rooms, can fail to gather from the cross-sections here presented an amazing view of the still larger spaciousness of the new giant-ship and the consequent possibilities of her decoration. Capacities of 16,500 tons gross register (*Deutschland*), 24,600 (*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*), 32,000 (*Mauretania*), are confronted by a cubical capacity of 50,000 tons register.

The importance of the numbers of feet with which we have designated the dimensions of the new steamer, is illustrated by our picture which compares the new vessel with the well-known four-storied tenement-houses of our large cities. A dozen such tenement-houses could be piled one upon the other to illustrate the length of the new steamer. Again, if one were to place the ship lengthwise as she floats on the water, on the pavement of the street of a large city, she would rise with her hull high above the roofs of all such four-storied houses and with her funnels leave twice the height of such houses many feet beneath her. Therefore, the passenger who will one day walk on the lowest promenade deck of this projected ship, will find himself three or four stories above the level of the sea. Moreover, on such an ocean-monster the traveller will scarcely be able to realize that he is on a ship at sea, but will imagine he must be actually on terra firma.

BIG GERMAN LINE TO INVADE THE PACIFIC.

Los Angeles, Nov. 5.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company is formulating plans to invade Pacific waters, establish a service along this coast from Alaska to South America and to every port of the Far East, and develop an enormous traffic. Richard Boas, of Hamburg, the headquarters of this, the greatest steamship corporation in the world, is the authority for this statement. As a member of the great importing house established by his grandfather, which is represented on the transportation company's directorate, he is qualified to talk.

Boas came here yesterday from San Francisco with William F. Schmidt, general agent of the Missouri Pacific, for an outing at Catalina, and will leave in a few days for Germany.

"With the completion of the Panama canal the company will develop a system on the Pacific as complete as it has on the Atlantic," he said. "It now has an interest in the Kosmos line, but has no lines of its own on this ocean save to China and Japan *via* the Suez canal; but its great ships will soon be everywhere. San Francisco and Los Angeles will be the main beneficiaries on this Coast."

WHEAT-GROWING IN MANCHURIA.

STATEMENT BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The British Acting Commercial Attaché at Peking has forwarded a *precis* of a statement on the subject of wheat-growing in Manchuria by the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture at Mukden. From this it appears that the present annual production of wheat is about 10 million bushels, which might be increased to from 300 to 400 million bushels, even with the primitive methods of native cultivation. The soil and climate, it is stated, are as favourable for wheat production as in the valley of the Mississippi. Although the region is naturally favourable for wheat production, the crop has never been extensively grown, chiefly because the yield of wheat is less per unit of land than that of millet, sorghum or maize, and these foods are better adapted to the standard of life and the purchasing power of the Chinese family. Of late years, however, it is pointed out, there has been a noticeable growth in the consumption of wheat among the Chinese throughout China, and in Manchuria in particular a strong demand for wheat flour has arisen since the Russo-Japanese war.

ARMED ROBBERY IN HONGKONG.

MONG-KOK TSUI RESIDENT I-VICTIMISED.

1 th Inst.

A report has been made to the Police that three men entered a house at Mong-kok-tsui through the back door yesterday and stole a gold-mounted jadan bangle, a watch $5.50 in money and other articles of jewellery, of a total value o $750. It is surmised that the thief or thieves effected an escape by the same means by which they gained access. The Police are investigating. In view of the increase of larcenies at this season of the year when the local Bill Sikes would seem to exercise his fullest ingenuity to make provision for China New Year, it is not easy to understand why greater precautions are not observed by householders in the Colony for the protection of their property.

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED.

JUDGMENT BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN BANKRUPTCY CASE.

10th Inst.

In the Bankruptcy Court, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, gave judgment this morning on the application for a receiving order in the bankruptcy petition of the Harg Hing firm. At the last hearing of the case, Mr. Marcus Slade, K.C., stated that the firm denied that the party who gave the notice suspending payment was a partner in the business.

His Lordship said that the firm had failed to prove that this man was not a partner. He had signed an agreement that he would become a partner in the business and would deposit so much capital. He had failed to carry out that agreement, but that did not make him any the less a partner. However, the case could be decided on other grounds, said his Lordship, and these he proceeded to enumerate.

The receiving order was granted.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada asked his Lordship to certify for Counsel in the matter of costs.

Mr. Davidson objected to this: The estate, he pointed out, was a very small one, and there were already charges upon it of $500 or $600 for bailiffs' fees alone. They had been compelled to engage Counsel because the other side did so.

His Lordship said he had never been asked before to make such a certification. If it was the rule, then the same rule as applied to cases heard in Chambers must apply here. Notice that Counsel would be employed must be given. This, however, was certainly a case in which Counsel should be employed. He could not grant the application, but he did not want it to be assumed that Counsel could not be employed. He was not going to make that rule. But he had never been asked before to make such a certification.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

SALE'S DAY AT KOWLOON.

12th inst.

On Saturday last, a sale of work, the first of its kind, was held on the grounds of St. Andrew's Church in Kowloon with successful results. The sale had been got up with a view to strengthening the little Church's financial position and it is gratifying to record that valuable co-operation was forthcoming and no little assistance was rendered by a number of Kowloon's folk in a most ungrudging and unselfish spirit. Besides the principal feature of the afternoon's proceedings—the stalls—there were numerous attractions of a varied character, including a cinematograph exhibition, a sword display and glee-singing by the Choir. The Band of the 13th Rajputs under Bandmaster Coke enlivened the afternoon's proceedings by discoursing pleasant selections of music. In the course of the afternoon, the sale was declared open by Lady May. Among the gathering were noticed His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander.

In addition to a number of co-helpers, the following is a list of the various stalls with those in charge:—

No. 1 General Stall—Miss Spink, Miss Grace, Mrs Royle, Mrs Kennedy, Mrs Blair and Mrs Young.

No. 2 General Stall—Mrs Robertson, Mrs Hayward, Mrs Douglas and Miss Wynne.

Refreshment Stall—Mrs Tackham, Mrs Campbell, Mrs Duncan and numerous other lady helpers.

Xmas Tree—Miss Robson.

Competitions—Messrs L. le Breton and R. Wilks.

Gents' Stall—Mr F. Drude and numerous assistants.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

JUDGMENT BY puisne JUDGE.

11th inst.

In the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Justice F. A. Gaselee gave judgment in the case in which Chan Hind Yu, trader, No. 21 Graham Street, sued Yueng Lun Chai, trader, No. 309 Des Voeux Road Central, for the recovery of a sum of $150, being money due on a promissory note.

The plaintiff's case, as adduced in evidence at the original hearing of the case, was that the amount in dispute was paid over in the form of a promissory note. This was signed by the defendant and handed over to the plaintiff. No money was passed; it was a transfer. The plaintiff was formerly a clerk with Edward Lee & Co., of which firm the defendant's son was compradore. The plaintiff had entered into the employment of this firm to act as shroff under a bond of $150, which sum he deposited with defendant's son as compradore of the firm. When Edward Lee & Co. stopped payment in August last, plaintiff went to the compradore and demanded repayment of his deposit but did not get it. Afterwards he went to the defendant (the compradore's father) and obtained from him the promissory note produced in the case. For the defendant, the case made out was that the plaintiff had threatened the former and had said he would put the son in gaol if the money was not paid.

His Lordship in giving judgment said he was satisfied on the evidence that the plaintiff really thought that he had a *bona fide* claim against the defendant's son. He (the Judge) was of opinion that the defendant thought his son was liable in the sum of $150. Dealing with the law on the subject, his Lordship said that the cancelling and giving up of a document was a good consideration even if the document was of no value. This was a case of compromise by the defendant, and the plaintiff had consented to take less than the amount and to accept payment by instalments. There was evidence of a serious claim, honestly made, meaning that he would sue and arrest. Therefore, judgment must be entered for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada the defendant.

It has been estimated that to obtain a fleet good enough to fight any maritime nation on the seas would cost China at least 500 million Taels.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Sir,—I enclose a copy of a letter which was addressed to me, as corresponding Secretary in Hongkong, by the Royal Colonial Institute in London, and shall be glad to know whether you or your readers have any suggestions to make in regard to the matters which are referred to in that letter, and which have remained in abeyance during my absence from the Colony.

In the meanwhile I shall be pleased to receive the names of any British subjects who desire to become non-resident members of the Institute, which has been the means of stimulating a widespread interest in the affairs of the Empire.

Yours faithfully,
E. POLLOCK.

5, Queen's Road Central,
14th December, 1910.

[*Enclosure*]

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.
24th March, 1910.

Dear Sir,—In a desire to extend the influence and usefulness of the Institute in the various Over-Sea dominions the Council proposes to form in Hongkong a local centre so that the Fellows may be brought more into touch with the work of the Institute as well as into touch with one another by means of local meetings and other social gatherings. It is the opinion of the Council that the formation of a local Committee with yourself or someone of a local Committee with yourself or someone you may suggest as Hon. Secretary would do much towards popularizing the Institute and bringing it to the notice of the leading men in your Colony.

The Council will be glad if you will let them know your views regarding this question and what would in your opinion be the proper course to pursue in regard to your part of the Empire.

I enclose a general statement of objects and advantages of the Institute which might form the basis of a lecture to be delivered at a meeting of Fellows to discuss the subject.

An early reply, together with an expression of your opinion, will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES R. BOOSE,
Secretary.

Hon. E. Pollock, K.C., M.L.C.
Hongkong.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*].

HIGH COURTS OF JUSTICE.

It is reported that the Ministry of Justice has been requested by the Provincial Authorities to establish High Courts of Justice in the Treaty ports. Minister Pu-tung has declined to grant their request.

CASHIERED OFFICIALS.

The Prince Regent is informed that most of the cashiered officials, who are undergoing banishment in Chinese Turkestan ("Chun Tai"), have fled to foreign countries. As it is feared that evil results might follow the Grand Council intends to instruct the various Chinese Ministers abroad to arrest the disgraced officials and to draw up regulations to have them kept in custody.

ARMY ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Princes Tsai tao and Yu Ling received verbal instructions from the Prince Regent on the 6th instant that the Army Advisory Council is the most important Department in connection with the reorganization of military affairs, and it is, therefore, absolutely necessary to have the administration carried out in a diligent manner.

THE QUEUE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

It is reported that since Princes Tsai-hsun and Tsai-tao memorialized the Throne urging that a Decree be issued ordering the people to discard their queues, a number of high officials in the Military and Naval Departments have parted with their queues. The most notable instances are those of General Yin Chang, Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping and Admiral Cheng Pik-kwong. The teachers and students of the colleges and schools in Peking and elsewhere and a number of soldiers and police have also followed the example already set. It is also reported that private citizens in various progressive centres, including Shanghai, have cut off their queues. The Prince Regent concurred with his brothers' memorial, and declared that a decree would soon be issued ordering the members of the Ministry of Agriculture Industry and Commerce to follow the example of the people in Hongkong. The Army, Navy, and all members of the Imperial services will be required to discard their queues in the coming financial year.

NAVAL YAMEN.

The site for the Naval yamen has been selected at Sau Shin, alongside the river. The estimated cost for the erection of the premises is 100,000 Taels.

A DRASTIC PROPOSAL.

Prince Kung has memorialized the Throne, stating that a Decree should be issued and strictly enforced to the effect that if any high official or private person be found secretly importing opium, he will be executed on the spot.

PLAGUE IN HARBIN.

It is reported that plague has actively spread in Harbin and Chichiko. Between 600 and 700 people are reported to succumb to the dread disease daily.

FOREIGN LOANS.

Duke Tsai-tse has held a consultation with the two Vice-Ministers of the Ministry of Finance to send telegraphic instructions to the Provincial Authorities to the effect that hereafter, if they decide that any foreign loans are to be raised, they should first consult with the Ministry. If small sums should be required they will be allowed to borrow them from the Ta Ching Government Bank.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

The National Opium Suppression Association held a meeting in Peking at the end of last month to discuss the question of accelerating the suppression of opium and passed the following resolutions:—

(1) That the Wai Wu-pu be asked to negotiate with the British Government for the abrogation of the treaty relating to importation of opium into China so that the Chinese Government may have unfettered powers in the suppression of opium.

(2) That the National Assembly be requested to decide upon the shortening of the period for the entire suppression of opium, to make stringent regulations in that behalf, and to ask the Wai Wu-pu to negotiate with Great Britain for the abrogation of the opium treaty.

(3) To unite with the Provincial Councils and Municipalities in helping the Government in the matter.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRATRICIDE.

SCHOOLBOY WHO WANTED TO KILL TWO BROTHERS TO OBTAIN PROPERTY.

15th inst.

A curious story not unmixed with a certain amount of tragic interest was related before Mr. E. R. Halliday at the Magistracy this morning, when Wong Tai Kin, a student of St. Stephen's College; Mak U Chiu, an unemployed seaman; and Chiu Chum, an unemployed vehicle-driver, were charged with alleged conspiracy to murder one Wong Pak Chau, aged 9 years, and Wong So Chau, 5 years of age.

Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson prosecuted and Mr. Davidson, from the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

The case was formally remanded till 2.15 p.m. to-morrow.

It is alleged that the schoolboy employed the defendants to join him for the purpose of carrying out the murder of his two brothers, so that he could come into possession of the properties left by his deceased father.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF OCCULT SCIENCE.

15 h inst.

Every few days, the management of the Bijou Scenic Theatre has a fresh surprise in store for those who patronise this up-to-date hall of entertainment. Last night, in addition to the pleasing songs and dances of Miss Vera Ferrace, two new artistes made their bow to a fairly big house. These were Miss Mae Montgomery and Mr Chas. Castleman, who gave a delightful sketch, which greatly pleased the audience. In addition to vaudeville turns, Mr. Castleman later in the evening delivered an interesting discourse on the mysterious science of telepathy, thought transmission, etc., and by way of convincing the audience that no imposition was intended, he gave a concrete example of the powers which are latent in every human being of ordinary intelligence. He invited two members of the audience on the stage and having handed one of the gentlemen a piece of chalk, he asked him to trace a concentric line anywhere in the hall provided there was no break in it. Before that was done, he requested the other gentleman to blindfold him, after which he asked the holder of the chalk to fully concentrate his mind on the line. When it is stated that the latter had taken the precaution of tracing a most intricate maze running with fitful irregularity and ending at a most uncomfortable point, it will be seen that the task was by no means an easy one. When the gentleman already referred to had exhausted the chalk, he placed what was left of it at the point where he laid it dropped. Mr. Castleman then set to work and after a few minutes, picked up the little stump of chalk after having followed the line with a surprising degree of precision. At the conclusion of the clever performance, he was made the recipient of a great ovation.

Mr. Castleman will repeat his performance to-night and all those who have inclinations towards the occult art should take the opportunity of seeing Mr. Castleman's performance. It beats Nicola easily in this respect—but while Nicola is a master of sleight-of-hand tricks and amazing delusions which are in themselves unexplainable, Mr. Castleman after twenty-five years of study of the science, has gained a complete mastery of the knowledge which enables a man to use to the fullest possible advantage the power of the mind over the muscle.

THE ART OF AVIATION.

CELEBRATED AIRMAN COMING TO HONGKONG.

We are informed by the Société d'Aviation d'Extreme Orient, whose offices in this Colony are at No. 38, Queen's Road Central, that their Principal, the Marquis de Villeneuve, the celebrated French aviator, will shortly visit the Colony with his flying machines.

The Marquis is due in Saigon in a few days, where he will join Mr. Van der Born, the renowned Belgian aviator, and proceed to give exhibitions in the art of aerial flight.

These gentlemen have with them Blériot and Farman and possibly other types of flying machines. They intend visiting the South Coast ports and will arrive in this Colony about a month hence, when the Hongkong public will, for the first time, be given an opportunity of witnessing these vessels capering in mid air. We understand exhibitions of straight, circular, high and distance flight will be given and probably, if sufficient public interest be evidenced we might also see racing contests in mid air.

Although a good deal has been written about aviators coming to the Far East, the above gentlemen are the only aviators on the spot.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH VESSEL FOR CUNARD LINE.

NEW LEVIATHAN TO COST TWO MILLIONS.

The Cunard Line has invited Messrs. John Brown, Ld., of Clydebank, and Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, to specify for the largest passenger vessel ever designed. The vessel will be for the Liverpool and New York service, and will be 785 ft. long by 95 ft. 6 in. beam, and will have a total displacement of 50,000 tons, thereby exceeding the tonnage of the *Olympic* by 5,000 tons. The new Cunarder will have a speed of 23 knots, against 21 of the *Olympic* and 25 of the *Mauretania* and the *Lusitania*. It is not decided whether one or two vessels will be built. The plans have been approved by Lloyd's. The huge ship will cost two millions sterling. Nothing is known as to whether the Government will be asked to grant a subsidy. She will be propelled by turbines and will be fitted to carry oil fuel, should it be considered prudent to use it.

A VOLCANO IN ERUPTION.

The following is from the *Japan Advertiser* of December 11:—

A Nagano dispatch reports that the volcano Yakegitake began activity early on Wednesday morning. Several severe rumblings were heard and subsequently a violent eruption took place. The volcano was sending lava up and a thick volume of flames emanated from the crater, presenting a fiery scene. The whole mountain districts in Adzumi have been covered with ashes. A Matsumoto dispatch says that the blaze of the volcano was seen there, even though the city is twenty-five miles distant. Some parts of Matsumoto city were also sprinkled with ashes from the crater.

A curious little movement of trade is likely to begin soon—namely, the shipment of a quantity of arms from Japan to Jibuti in French Somaliland. The value of the consignments at present arranged for falls not far short of £100,000, and it seems likely that the rifles are some that were used in the Russo-Japanese war and are no longer required.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

AN APPEAL.

The Superioress of the Italian Convent has issued the following appeal to patrons and friends of the Institution:—

Recent events in a neighbouring field of labour of the Canossian Sisters of Charity, who had been established in the district since 1875, have led to the closing up of the institution, which had been maintained as a day and boarding school and foundling home, while the "Sta Enlaccia" Institute is being carried on for the care of the aged invalids.

The greatly regretted event is accountable for a considerable augmentation in the number of inmates who have had to be housed partly in the central house of the Convent in Caine Road, and partly in the district establishment at Hunghom.

The exact number for whom provision has had to be made since the first week in December is as follows:—

Sisters (European)	31
" (Chinese)	7
Chinese Orphans	35
Portuguese Orphans	21
Foundlings	30
Chinese Boys	3
	89
Total	129

It does not require many words to explain that, besides the cost of removal to Hongkong, the bare daily necessaries for the maintenance of such a large number of people entail an expenditure as who by unexpected as the convent is without immediate resources to meet.

We are, therefore, driven to the urgent necessity of appealing to your generosity for assistance. We are conscious that the season of year is not opportune for demands upon the purses of Hongkong residents; but we are left without any option and the urgent nature of our needs impels us to have recourse to your charity even at the risk of so repeatedly importuning you. We hope to be excused. No donation is too small. However inconsiderable the amount, it will help to provide the daily sustenance of the hundred odd persons in whose behalf we venture to appeal.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE "KUMSANG."

FIGHT BETWEEN CHINESE AND INDIANS OUTSIDE SINGAPORE HARBOUR.

The *Straits Times* of the 6th inst. contains the following:—

When the steamer *Kum Sang* entered the port about 5 p.m. on Tuesday she was flying signals for police assistance. It turned out that just outside the harbour a serious disturbance broke out among the passengers, the Chinese attacking the Indian passengers with bamboos, rice bowls, stools and knives. From all accounts, however, the Indians seem to have more than held their own. One Chinaman was seriously cut. The first and third officers intervened and arrested the two Chinese ringleaders, but in the scuffle of the arrest the third officer lost a gold ring. After putting the prisoners in irons the officers were threatened by the other Chinese, who said they would riot if their leaders were not liberated. The prisoners were not given up, and when the police came aboard some time later they were handed over to the officers. They came before Lieut. Outtor in the Marine Court to-day on a charge of molesting and obstructing the officers of the ship in the execution of their duty. They were fined $150, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE MILK OF THE COCOANUT.

Not a few people have wondered what kind of stuff the milk of the cocoanut is. Recent analyses have, according to the *Lancet*, dissipated the delusion that the fluid has anything in common with real milk. It contains only 4 per cent. of solids, consisting chiefly of sugars 2.8 per cent., the balance being made up of mineral matter and tartaric acid. It is interesting to record that more than half of the sugar present is mannitol, the sweet principle of manna, which is sometimes found also in wine as a product of normal grape sugar. The question has been discussed as to whether it would be profitable to extract the cocoanut water for the sake of its cane sugar, but as this amounts to only 1-10th per cent. the process would not be commercially successful.

BASIS OF MALAYAN PROSPERITY.

Three products of the Malay Peninsula are great sources of wealth.

About 65 per cent. of all the tin consumed in the world is produced in the Malay States. There was exported last year $32,577,931 worth. By 1915 the Malay Peninsula will have 300,000,000 acres of Para rubber trees giving latex. This number of trees should yield at least 50,000,000 pounds of rubber. The market price is now $1.25 per pound. If the price should drop to $1, there would be produced $50,000,000 worth of rubber, which ought to show a net profit of $30,000,000.

The cocoanut tree is the third important product. This tree thrives well in many parts of the Malay Peninsula, and copra is destined to become a growing item of export, owing to the new uses to which it is being put. Not long ago the supply of copra exceeded the demand. Today the supply is insufficient. Formerly the manufacturers of soap were the only users of the cocoanut oil, but France found it of value for edible purposes, and this knowledge has extended to other countries. This fact has increased the demand beyond the present supply. It is reported that the copra butter produced in France is cheaper than and quite as popular as cow butter, and that increased facilities for its manufacture are being constantly made. Cocoanut planters claim that copra can be produced at $50 per ton with a very satisfactory profit. The market price reported in Australia at the present time is $120 per ton. For several years the planters were discouraged and gave up their cocoanut land to rubber culture. There is not much tendency in this direction now. Instead, the cocoanut acreage is being rapidly increased, and while the profit may not be as great as in rubber culture, it is believed by many that it is more sure and steady. The copra exports from this district amount annually to over $3,000,000.

CHINA'S ARMY.

The Chinese Minister for War has recommended to the Grand Council that the Chinese military, who graduate at the Japanese Military College, should also enter the Toyama Military College for the special study of the subjects of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and pioneering work in preparation for the establishing of a complete army system comprising all these branches. In consideration of the Budget the Senate proposes to abolish the old style of soldiers in the Empire. Such a step will save about $15,000,000 a year.

FIRE AT BLACKHEAD'S POINT.

MATSHED DESTROYED.

13th Inst.

About half-past six o'clock last night the alarm was given that a fire had broken out at Blackhead's Point. The Water Police were early on the scene under the direction of Inspector Langley. It was found that the outbreak had occurred in a matshed which had formerly been used as a dwelling-place by four Indian watchmen employed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway while constructional work was in progress. It was practically empty. Owing to the nature of the material of which the shed was built, the fire spread very quickly and beyond all hopes of saving any part of it.

Seen from the Hongkong side of the Harbour, the height of the flames gave one the impression that a really big conflagration was in progress and in the distance it looked as though Holt's godowns were involved.

Fortunately, the matshed was isolated and after its flimsy structure had been consumed, nothing remained for the firemen to do except to extinguish the smouldering wreck. The damage done was trifling, amounting to some $30 or $40.

PEKING EDITORIAL WRITERS.

The *National Daily News* makes a rejoinder of the recent telegram of Viceroy Chang Jen-chun regarding constitutional questions. The journal says that the Viceroy seems to have mistaken the cause for the effect. The Viceroy said that there must be a

PERFECT SYSTEM OF LAW

on the one hand and the people must know how to fulfil their responsibilities on the other, before the Parliament could be convened and the reponsible cabinet established. The journal, however, does not agree with him, because Parliament being the

CENTRE OF LEGISLATION,

there would not be a perfect system of law without it, and because there being no parliament, responsible cabinet, set policy and well planned budget, the people would certainly refuse to assume any heavier financial responsibility for the government. Such is the journal's idea of his mistaking the effect for the cause. Moreover, the Viceroy said in his telegram that as the cabinet would not be under the supervision of

CONTENDING POLITICAL PARTIES,

its power would be too large to be controllable. In this connexion the journal says that the cabinet in constitutional countries assumes only the executive responsibility, whereas the Grand Council usurps not only the Emperor's executive power, but his legislative and judicial powers as well. The purpose of establishing the cabinet therefore is to

TAKE AWAY THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS

from the Grand Council and to entrust them to Parliament and the judiciary. This, concludes the journal, is another instance of the Viceroy's mistaking the effect for the cause.

THE NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

Nottingham manufacturers decided on 1st ult. to join the Manchester Chamber of Commerce deputation to Sir Edward Grey to protest against the new Japanese tariff, as calculated to inflict a severe blow upon British trade.

Further correspondence on the above subject has taken place in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. F. J. Lias writes:—

I notice with pleasure that it is proposed that a very influential joint deputation from Chambers of Commerce in the North of England should wait on Sir Edward Grey in order to place before him the views of the manufacturing centres of Great Britain on the subject of the proposed enormous increases in the Japanese tariff. Injury must accrue to Lancashire if the present proposed rates of duty are persisted in, and it is not less lamentable that great harm is being done to the popularity of the Anglo-Japanese alliance by what I have on all sides heard termed the inconsiderate treatment on the part of our allies, who, it is pointed out, profited so greatly by the British connection, particularly during the war with Russia. Over twenty years' residence in Japan has convinced me that if this point of view be recognised by the authorities, some means will be found to reduce the present proposed increases, which have already given rise to widespread protest on the part of the press in Japan. During the last twenty years we have lost entirely our export trade to Japan in yarns, in T cloths, in 7 lbs., 8½ lbs., and 9 lbs. shirtings, and in drills. In the still remaining business in cambrics, prints, velvets, and fancies, generally to be taken from us, our machinery to lie idle, and our workmen unemployed? And that by the action of our ally, whose example is bound to be emulated, even if not followed quickly, by the other neutral markets in Asia?

Mr. H. Pearson, of London, makes the following observations in the course of a long letter:—

While, of course, the first thing to be done is to secure such reductions of the proposed tariff rates as will enable the British portion of the Japanese import trade to live, there is a matter connected with the tariff—*i.e.*, the consumption tax question—which does not appear to have so far received adequate consideration, and it would be well if the Northern Chambers of Commerce dealt with this subject at the same time as the tariff. The present *ad valorem* system has furnished dishonest traders with an opportunity for making illicit profits by false declarations, and this opportunity has been utilised to such an extent to the detriment of all honest importers that there is some danger of Japanese trade becoming a byword and a scorn. The conversion of the consumption tax from an *ad valorem* to a specific scale presents enormous difficulties, because there is no likelihood of the Japanese Government agreeing to such a conversion in respect of native manufactures, whatever they might do for imports, and a specific scale for imports which would operate with approximate equity *vis-a-vis* an *ad valorem* scale for native manufactures, while not impossible to devise, would be more or less complicated, and would not be likely to meet with very ready acceptance. If, as seems most probable, the present *ad valorem* system be maintained both for imports and native manufactures, it is to be hoped that our Government will press upon that of Japan the imposition of such heavy penalties as will at least render dishonest practices dangerous in the highest degree.

A cotton trade expert in the course of a letter remarks:—

One thing is very certain—that the Japanese will not close their mills, so that any remonstrances on our part are quite useless, and only make us look ridiculous in their eyes. I have no doubt that the result will be, as has happened with other countries—that our exports to them of manufactured goods (cotton and woollen) and machinery will go on increasing, in spite of the fact that they make the coarser qualities themselves. I have visited foreign cotton mills, and have almost invariably found them full of antiquated looms working slowly and uneconomically, so that the low wages ruling there do not enable them to compete with us outside their own localities.

SPORTING.

FOOTBALL.

EWO *v.* WAYFOONG.

15th inst.

The annual Association football match between the staffs of the Ewo and Wayfoong houses—better known respectively as Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—was played off yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley. After a closely contested game the Ewo men retired victors with a score of one goal to *nil*. The teams were as follows:—

Ewo—Goggin; Gregory and Moon; Clarke, Murdock and Bone; Johnstone, Cunningham, Railton, Bowker and Bell-Irving.

Wayfoong—Boyes; Hegarty and Barnes; Rickett, Ross and Farley; Reis, Bates, Roberts, Leith and Murray.

At the Happy Valley yesterday a Rugby match was played off between a team from the *Kent* and a fifteen from the Rest of the Fleet. The *Kent* team put up a good game but were defeated by 13 points to 3.

CRICKET.

R.E. *v.* R.G.A.

Yesterday afternoon, at Happy Valley, teams representing the Royal Engineers and the Royal Garrison Artillery met in a League match; the Engineers won by 21 runs. Scores:—

R.E. AND DEPARTMENTALS.

Lt. Williams c Crawford, b Paris	0
Corpl. McGregor c Crawford, b Bagnall	17
Capt. Bell c Branigan, b Goodall	13
Corpl. Taverner c Paris b Garnett	36
Capt Addison b Bagnall	0
Rev. Foster-Pegg not out	31
Corpl. Pearson st. Swatton, b Garnett	0
Col. Sir J. Fayrer c Paris, b Garnett	4
Corpl. Davison b Garnett	0
Q.M.S. Davis c Swatton, b Paris	10
Sap. Collins c and b Paris	4
Extras	14
Total	127

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. Crawford c and b Taverner	65
Lt. Hitchcock b Taverner	4
Capt. Garnett b Addison	5
Lt. Paris c Davidson b Addison	8
Lt. Bagnall b Taverner	0
Lt. Thicknesse run out	1
Gr. Swatton lbw, b Addison	0
Corpl. Burgess b Taverner	4
Gr. Branigan b Addison	0
Gr. Watts c and b Taverner	5
Gr. Goodall, not out	7
Extras	7
Total	105

POLICE *v.* PRESS.

This annual fixture was played off yesterday afternoon on the Police pitch at Happy Valley. The Press were handicapped by the non-presence of some of their best bats owing to that pressure of business which nobody outside of a newspaper office believes in, yet the men of letters contrived to make a fairly good show against their formidable opponents. After the match there was the customary exchange of compliments regarding the excellent relationships which always prevail in Hongkong as between the Police and the Press. The scores were as follows:—

POLICE.

Pitt, retired	20
Cooper, c Noris, b Smart	12
Ogg, c Smart, b Hicks	9
Burford, b Saunders	24
Horgarth, b Hicks	1
McLennan, b Hicks	23
Reynolds, b Smart	10
Spillett, Annesley, b Hicks	0
Watt, not out	0
Withers, run out	0
Glendenning c and b Smart	3
Extras	3
Total	114

PRESS.

W. Saunders, b Cooper	4
F. Hicks, b Reynolds	7
W. Smart, c and b Reynolds	7
D. Campbell, c Ogg, b Cooper	1
E. B. Annesley, c Hoggarth, b Reynolds	10
H. P. Collins b Cooper	3
E. B. Ayres, b McLennan	14
J. D. Noris, not out	12
A. R. Ellis, b McLennan	14
A. Ramsay c Withers, b McLennan	0
G. Turner, c and b McLennan	6
Extras	6
Total	87

QUEEN'S COLLEGE *vs.* ST STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

This match was played at Happy Valley and resulted in a victory for St. Stephen's College by 20 runs. This School put up the good score of 65 runs, of which 31 was compiled by Wei Wing Lock, who was in fine form. The Queen's College score aggregated 45 runs, of which Lim Tse To was responsible for 15. The scores are as under:—

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

K. Khan, c Wei Wing Lock, b Ng Sze Kwong	0
M. Abbas, c and b Wei Wing Lock	3
A. Rumjahn, lbw b Wei Wing Lock	0
J. W. Lee, c Ho Fai Chak, b Wei Wing Lock	9
F. C. Roberts, b Wei Wing Lock	0
Leung In Wing, c Wo Wing Yuen, b Ng Sze Kwong	0
T. Tokano, b Wei Wing Lock	9
Y. Mohamed, c Ho Wai Chak, b Ng Sze Kwong	6
Chan Ping On, c and b Wei Wing Lock	2
Tim Tse To, c Ho Wing Yuen, b Ng Sze Kwong	15
G. Jorge, b Wei Wing Lock	0
Extras	1
Total	45

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Wo Wing Yuen, c Abbas, b Khan	1
Ng Sze Kwong, b Abbas	2
Wei Wing Lock, b Khan	34
Ng Sze Yuen, b, Abbas	0
Tang Ying Lam, c Khan b Rumjahn	6
Ho Wai Chak, b Khan	2
Wong Po Kin, c and b Khan	4
Yueng Hin Hang, ran out	1
Mok Hing Kin, c and b Khan	0
Ho Wing Lu, c Khan b Abbas	0
Ng Hon Ting, c Rumjahn b Khan	4
Extras	11
Total	65

The Royal Mail steamer *Arcato* which arrived at Southampton from the West Indies, had on board 41 Chinamen, members of the crew of the Glasgow steamer *Turrialba*, who had been convicted at Ceylon of mutinous conduct on the high seas. They have been sent under the Merchant Shipping Act to serve their sentences in an English prison. They were removed to the local police-station to await developments.

MARINE COURT.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

12th inst

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Philip Going, pilot of the s.s. *Mechain* prosecuted Li Yau, owner of passenger boat No. 9 with (a) unlawfully making fast her boat to his steamer whilst under way in the waters of the Colony on the morning of the 8th inst., (b) concealing the number of her boat.

Evidence was called and his Worship imposed a fine of $10 in respect of each count.

ANOTHER CONVICTION.

J. S. Lewingdon, master of the s.s. *Chan Po*, prosecuted Lo Chan, owner of the cargo boat No. 32, with a similar offence at about 1.45 p.m. on the 29th ultimo.

After evidence was heard, his Worship ordered defendant to pay a fine of $40, or, in default, undergo a term of two months' hard labour.

THE ITALIAN CRUISER "CALABRIA"

VISIT OF THE R. C. BISHOP.

10th inst.

There was a good deal of speculation in town this morning concerning the import of the salute of fifteen guns fired by the Italian cruiser *Calabria*, which has just come into the men of war anchorage after undergoing a spell in quarantine. Inquiry at the Harbour Office was fruitless of result, the Naval Yard proved equally barren of information, and even the usually well-informed *Times* folks were at a loss to understand the meaning of the salute.

But when recourse was had by a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative to the Italian Consulate, Chev. Velicelli made the matter clear. This forenoon the head of the Roman Catholic community here, Bishop Pozzoni, paid a visit of ceremony to the *Calabria* and it was in his honour that the salute was given. His Reverence went off to the ship by launch from Murray Pier.

Under the Italian "law of guarantee," passed at the time when Rome was taken over by the secular Government, a Bishop is entitled to the salute which was accorded Bishop Pozzoni to-day. The Pope himself is entitled to a royal salute equivalent to that given to a Prince of the Blood.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

A notification appears in the *Government Gazette* that groups of piles are being driven to define the area within which stone is to be deposited to form the breakwater in connection with the above. The break-water will commence at a point about 970 feet south by east of the south-western corner of Kowloon Marine Lot No 3, and will terminate at a point about 830 feet west by north of the north-western corner of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49. During the day-time, ropes displaying pieces of coloured bunting will be stretched across the line of the breakwater between the group of piles for the guidance of craft depositing stone. Between the hours of sunset and sunrise, a red light will be displayed on each group of piles.

STEAM-LAUNCH OWNER CHARGED.

CASE AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

10th inst.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R. N., Marine Magistrate, at the Harbour Office, this morning, P. C. Pantzien prosecuted Chan Fan, owner of the steamlaunch *Hoi Kong*, with plying for hire in Mirs Bay, in the waters of the Colony, on the 7th inst. Mr. Leader, Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

Evidence was called and the case was dismissed.

A SMALL DEBT CASE.

16th inst.

In the Summary Court this forenoon, before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, a case was called in which Messrs. Watkins, Ltd., sued H. Levitt for a sum of $1.35, due in respect of goods supplied. Mr. Crowther Smith of Messrs. Crowther and Smith represented the plaintiff.

Defendant appeared in person, and admitted that he owed the amount claimed.

His Lordship—Why don't you pay?

Defendant—I cannot pay it at present. I have nothing to do. I have paid them several bills before.

His Lordship—Do you want time?

Defendant—Yes; I think I could do it in a month's time.

His Lordship gave judgment against the defendant but stayed execution for a week.

SCHOOL FEES IN DISPUTE.

16th inst.

This morning before Mr. Justice Hazeland in the Summary Court, a case was called in which Li Hon Fan, a schoolmaster, sued Li Sui Shek, the father of one of his pupils, for $3.85, school fees alleged to be due. Mr. Stevenson appeared for the defence and asked for an adjournment.

His Lordship—What is your defence—that he has not been teaching your boy?

Mr. Stevenson—No, my Lord; it is that the plaintiff's conduct has rendered it impossible for the boy to attend the school.

The case was adjourned for hearing till the 23rd proximo.

ANOTHER OPIUM SEIZURE.

BIG CAPTURE ON BOARD THE "KOREA."

16th inst.

Sergt. Davis, of the Water Police, boarded the s.s. *Korea* yesterday and seized over 2,000 taels of prepared opium. The drug was stored in the forepart of the ship and very cleverly concealed in three large trunks. No party appeared to claim the opium, and which was forfeited to the Crown.

This is the second big seizure within a week under similar circumstances. The previous haul was effected on the 9th inst. and consisted of 1,475 taels of opium which was discovered on board a sampan.

SUEZ CANAL RATES.

The *Morning Post* declares that ship-owners are discontented with the reduction of the tonnage rates of the Suez Canal from 7¾ francs (5s. 3.9-16d) to 7½ francs (5s. 10.12-16d), and demand the reduction to 5 francs (4s. 0¼d), which M. de Lesseps promised should be made when the dividend reached a greater rate than 25 per cent. It is reported that the Board of Trade favours the proposal that British influence should be used to secure a substantial decrease in the rates, but the Treasury and the Foreign Office oppose the proposal.

ALLEGED MURDER AT KOWLOON CITY.

MAN AND WIFE SUSPECTED OF COMMITTING FOUL DEED

16th inst.

A Chinaman and his wife were charged at the Magistracy this morning with the alleged murder of a woman on the night of the 17th inst. at Kowloon City and larceny of property to the value of about $19. After committing the deed, the couple are said to have disappeared and were arrested yesterday at Ping Chow by Sergt. Gordon.

The defendants were lodgers in the same house as the deceased, and on the morning following the murder, the neighbours discovered the tragedy and found that the defendants had made themselves scarce. The case was remanded.

CHESS.

16th inst.

The challenge of Mr J. Fernstein to play ten opponents simultaneously attracted a goodly number of chess-lovers to the City Hall Library yesterday afternoon. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who was responsible for getting up the match, had to leave before he could finish his game with Mr. Fernstein and a draw was declared. The results of the other games were as follows:—Draws—V. B. Souza, H. M. Basto, and J. Dady Bujor; losses—P. A. Rosario, M. J. Dacenberg, D. E. Carvalho, F. E. Carvalho, J. A. Carvalho and K. A. Dastur.

CLAIM FOR BEER SUPPLIED.

16th inst.

Before the Police Judge this morning, Karl Brandes sued W. Stewart, Seamen's Institute, for a sum of $48, being money due for "O. B." beer supplied. There was no appearance for the defence. Mr. Christopher Wilson represented the plaintiff.

Mr. Brandes, having been sworn, stated that the defendant had admitted the debt. He promised to pay but had not done so.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

SPORTING.

TO MORROW'S FIXTURES.

16th inst.

The following are the fixtures for to-morrow:—

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Hongkong Cricket Club "A" *vs.* Craigengower Cricket Club, on the Cricket Club ground.

Civil Service Cricket Club *vs.* Royal Engineers.

Remnants *vs.* York on the Naval ground.

The following players will represent the H. K. C. C. "A"—Hon. Dr J. M. Atkinson, Dr G. E. Aubrey, E. A. S. Fowler, T. Hall, H. Hancock, P. Jacks, A. O. Lang, A. R. Lowe, A. Mackenzie, Rev. S. W. Payne, H. D. Sharpin.

The Civil Service will be represented by the following:—H. T. Jackman (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, H. R. Phelips, G. Bullock, A. E. Dixon, A. G. Hile, J. McEwen, J. McKay, P. Ellis, F. Dallin, F. J. Ling. Reserves A. Tucker, F. Bacin, A. M. Thornhill and E. W. Dawson.

"The Remnants" will be represented by:—A. H. Young, G. A. Cooke, R.N., A. P. H. Roquette, R.N., W. G. Warburton, G. A. G. May, D. G. Donnelly, W. Waterhouse, C. E. Shields, M. M. Maas, O. T. Hansen and F. Matson.

C. C. C. team:—R. Bate, J. D. Nolan, R. Pestonji, L. A. Rose, R. A. Carvalho, J. V. Braga, E. L. Braga, W. H. Vincent, P. Currie, H. H. Taylor and L. E. Hammett.

Reserve:—W. H. Wartener

The following is the table up to date:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Percent.
Yorks	1	1	—	—	100.00
Civil Service	3	2	1	—	66.66
Remnants	5	3	1	1	60.00
R.G.A.	4	2	1	1	50.00
R.E.	5	2	1	2	40.00
Kowloon	6	2	1	3	33.33
Hongkong	4	1	2	1	25.00
Craigengower	4	1	1	2	25.00
H. K. Police	6	—	6	—	—

OTHER CRICKET.

WATSON'S *vs* KCC "A"

The Watson's eleven will meet the K.C.C. "A" on the Kowloon side. Watson's will be represented by:—E. James, H. S. Spurge, J. R. Suiter, O. S. Williams, J. Spittles, C. Johnson, J. A. Tarrant, H. Rapp, F. Rapp, N. Croucher and R. Philips. Scorer:—E. A. Dunrch.

K.C.C. "A" team:—Messrs Kirke, Walling, D. J. McKenzie, F. P. Shiff, A. E. Goldsmith, J. Douglas, W. T. Elson, L. F. Brett, S. Moore; Capt. Ralphs and T. Chase.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

FIRST DIVISION

Kowloon Football Club *vs.* Royal Engineers on the Kowloon ground at 4.30 p.m.

Royal Garrison Artillery *vs.* Hongkong Football Club on the Military ground, at 4.30 p.m.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Buffs	9	8	1	0	17
R.E.	5	2	2	1	6
R.G.A.	5	2	1	2	5
Naval Yard	6	3	0	3	6
Kowloon	5	0	1	4	1
Hongkong	6	0	1	5	1

SECOND DIVISION.

8th Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery *vs.* the Boys' Own Club, on the Military Ground at 2.30 p.m. Sergt. West referee.

(Goal) White, (Backs) Abbas and Hammers, (Half-backs) Chew, Khan and Cordeiro, (Forwards) Baptista, Jex, Castro, Chunnutt and Heigh (Referee) Reserve Wong.

H.K. POLICE *vs.* 38TH COY., R.G.A.

This match was to have taken place yesterday afternoon but owing to the non appearance of the militarymen the match did not come off. Should the decision be awarded to the Police it will be their first win of the season. After waiting a long time for their opponents to turn up, the Police put in a good afternoon's practice.

RUGBY.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB *vs.* THE ARMY.

The second match in the Challenge Cup series takes place to-morrow at Happy Valley between the Hongkong Football Club and the Army. Kick off 4.15 p.m. The following will represent the Club:—Full-back, H. G. Hegarty; Three-quarters, J. C. Roberts, T. E. S. Robson, A. E. Wood and J. F. MacGregor; Halves, A. A. Claxton and R. L. Shaw; Forwards, A. G. Ravenhill, W. Ross, D. G. Cheesman, A. Temperley, C. O. F. Cunningham, J. Bell-Irving, A. Murdoch, H. W. Lester.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

16th inst.

The jurors summoned for the December Assizes will be required to be in attendance on Monday next, the 19th instant, at ten o'clock. It is notified, however, that in view of the general convenience of the public during Christmas week it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the Assizes to be adjourned till the first week in January.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

16th inst.

In the Summary Court to-day, Leung Tsau sued Wong Tsing, 33 Kowloon City Road, for a sum of $800, money due on a promissory note. Mr. Dixon appeared for the plaintiff, who went into the witness-box and proved the debt. The defendant did not appear. Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

SAMPAN-WOMAN ROBBED.

THIEVES BAULKED BY CONTRACTOR.

16th inst.

Two Chinamen hired a sampan at Shaukiwan the other day between 8 and 9 p.m. to proceed to Sai Wan Ho. On arriving at the wharf there, the two men gagged the sampan woman and stole jewellery to the value of $51.60, after which they disappeared in different directions. Later on, one of the men was arrested by a contractor who went ahead of the Police when the chase followed. The man appeared at the Police Court this morning and was remanded till to-morrow morning.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[*Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph*].

FAILURE OF RICE CROP.

The Viceroy of the Two Kiang has memorialized the Throne, stating that the rice crop this year in Kiangsu is fairly abundant, but owing to the shortage of crop in Hsuchowfu, the price of the staple in that market is still very high, although the new crop has been put upon the market. The Prince Regent is therefore requested to grant him permission to remit only one-third of the amount of the tribute rice to Peking. He proposes to advance a loan to make up for the balance to Peking instead of sending the commodity. The memorial has been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

A BIG LOAN.

The Minister of Finance, Duke Tsai-tse, proposes to attend the National Assembly himself and explain to its members the objects of the ten million pound loan. He will describe the manner in which the loan will be used and acquaint the members with the terms of the agreement, so as to dispel any doubts that may have arisen in the minds of the people regarding this question.

PRIVILEGE GRANTED TO HIGH OFFICIALS.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Chow Chia Hsi, the Minister of War, H. E. Yin Chang, the Minister of Posts and Communications H. E. Tang Shao-yi, the Lieutenant-General of the Plain Red Chinese Banner, Se Leng O, the Junior Vice-minister of Finance, H.E. Chen Ping-Jui, and the Deputy Lieut-General of the plain yellow Manchurian Banner, H.E. Chang Pu, are granted permission to ride within the Forbidden City as a mark of honour by the Prince Regent.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF CHINESE IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The representatives of the Chinese residents in the Dutch Indies have arrived in Peking and called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. They made a long statement about the alleged ill-treatment to which the Chinese residents have been subjected at the hands of the Dutch Government and requested the Ministries to extend them their protection.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

With reference to the loans proposed to be raised from the four groups of foreign financiers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Posts and Communications are reported to be trying to shirk their obligations. On the 8th instant, H. E. Na-tung held a conference on the matter at the Grand Council. The Ministers concerned intend to consult with the Ministerial Corps in Peking with a view to transferring the loans for the use of the Szechwan—Tibet Railway.

NO MORE SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

MR. STRAIGHT'S WORK IN PEKING

According to a despatch to the *Jiji* the first thing to be attended to by Mr. Straight at Peking is the arrangement of the details of the loan contract, and the negotiations will be opened with the Chinese authorities in regard to the contract made in London between the capitalists of the four Powers. He observes that the contract in question is simply arranged among the bankers, and has

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE,

it being a private concern. He also says that the contract presupposes the future development of China and friendly undertakings of foreign financiers in the Middle Kingdom. As those sharing in the contract include special financiers of various Powers, he concludes, the contract closes the era in which the Powers have enjoyed spheres of influence in China.

In reference to the establishment of the Japan-China Bank Ba on Takahashi of the Specie Bank is reported to be opposed to it. Although the Japanese in China has is reported by the Japan Advertiser as saying, attack the inability of the Specie Bank and plead the

IMPERFECT CONDITION OF THE MONETARY ORGAN

for the Colonies, the regulations of the Specie Bank do not allow the Bank to take active steps in mortgage of real estate and other business connected with real estate, Therefore, should the Specie Bank regulations be improved in such a way so as to meet the necessity felt in Oba all complaints against the Bank will be swept away.

Mr. Shiraiwa and others who are interested in the Chinese trade speak to the following effect:—The Specie Bank commenced advances on real estate with a capital of Y10,000,000, but has not advanced more than Y170,000. The way the officials of the Specie Bank do business is

TOO CONSERVATIVE.

In fact they are subject to official red tape. To take an instance, when the Shanghai branch of the Mitsui Bussan applied for a loan of Y300,000 the Bank was very slow about the matter, even to people of the standing of the Mitsui's. Such being the conditions there is a change in the system of the Bank it will be next to impossible to progress with the times. We do not see any reason why they should object to the establishment of the Japan-China Bank.

WHAT AMERICA HAS ACCOMPLISHED AT PANAMA.

OPTIMISTIC VIEWS OF MR. FULLERTON L. WALDO, F.R.G.S.

So many persons are interested in making it appear that the Panama Canal is getting on famously, and so many others would have us believe it next door to an ignominious failure, that we (Lit ary Digest) scarcely know to what or whom to pin our faith. An article contributed by a British authority, Fullerton L. Waldo, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, to The Engineering Magazine (New York) comes to our timely aid. Mr. Waldo was on the Isthmus in January, 1907, and did not see it again until July, 1910. He is frankly enthusiastic about the progress made in three and a half years, but he assures us that panegyric is apart from his purpose. His aim, he says, is merely to contrast what there was "to show for the money" three years ago, and what exists to-day "as a refutation of the scepticism of those who opposed the Isthmian waterway—a carping band of obstructionists and pull-backs now mostly shamed into silence." We read:

"In January, 1907, there was one

LONELY LITTLE STEAM-SHOVEL

courageously battling into the hillside at Gatun, making a beginning of the excavation for the locks. Down below, a steam launch drowsed on the stagnant strip of water that represented what was left of the shallow channel dug for seven miles from the sea at Colon by the French. There was a palm-thatched native village, and a wooden gray Catholic church the bulk its spire a little above the tallest fronds of the cocoanut-palms. The chocolate-brown Chagres swirled insolently down the middle of the wide green valley and otherwise there was scarcely a break in the ample expanse of greenery from hill to hill. . . . There was a great many

UNTECHNICAL, AVERAGE PEOPLE

here at home who asked doubtfully of every one who came from the Isthmus in those days 'Do you really believe they are going to be able to put the canal through? For the obsession of the French failure still weighed heavily on the minds of many doubting Thomases, and the optimistic prophecies of the toilers on the spot seemed too good to be true."

So much for the status of the canal four years ago; now for what Mr. Waldo saw last July:

"We ran all over the premises at Gatun, in division engineer's track-automobile; we climbed into and around the huge lock-chambers,

BREATHED THE CHOKING DUST

of the concrete-mixers, and risked the third-rail system animated by the magnificent new power-house. It was hard to believe it was the same place as the site of the furtive operations of the single shovel in 1907. The indignant Chagres, uncurbed since the first Spanish occupation, now poured seaward through a 30-foot spillway channelled through a mound in the middle of the dam site. Already the Gatun Lake has become a very considerable sheet of water, dotted here and there with a surviving clump of trees or an abandoned roof, and requiring the constant presence of one of the big dredges with living quarter as comfortable as those of a houseboat. The great, terraced lock-walls instantly challenged comparison with the work of the builders of the mausoleum of Cheops. You could hardly understand how much concrete goes into these 'monoliths' as they are called, till you saw the barrels and bags stored in the sheds. . . . The masonry work for the first pair of locks will assuredly be completed by November. The floor of the second pair of locks is already prepared to receive the superstructure. The shovels are now grubbing 40 feet below sea-level to complete the necessary excavation for the third pair of locks—and this, it is expected, will be done by January. . . .

"It is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the dimensions of the great lockworks and the huge dam that is steadily rising at Gatun. . . . The dam itself is to be a mile and a half long, 100 feet wide at the top, and

709 FEET IN THICKNESS

at the waterline. The crest will be 115 feet above the sea-level—hence 30 feet higher than the general surface of Lake Gatun.

"It has, of course, been found necessary to relocate the railroad to bring it around the artificial lake. That is why they have not entirely completed the double-tracking of the present line. . . . The railway at its highest will be 25 feet above the surface of the water. Through the Culebra Cut it will run along on the berm only 10 feet above the canal. From the Pacific side of the cut (at Pedro Miguel) it will parallel the canal to the shore—branching, of course, to the depôt at Panama. Near Miraflores there is to be

A TUNNEL 735 FEET LONG.

The complete line will be 46.2 miles in length—shorter by a mile than the present route.

"Besides the Gatun Dam with the locks, the other great factor upon which the completion of the canal by 1915 depends, is of course, the Culebra Cut. A great deal of nonsense has appeared in print in the United States about the Cucaracha and other slides. Reference to the 1909 Report of the Canal Commission will show that the engineers anticipated slides to the extent of about 4,000,000 cubic yards in the Central Division. They have now generously enlarged their estimate to 7,000,000. Suppose the completion of the canal should be delayed two months by these unforeseen happenings—what is two months, when mankind has waited for four centuries? Standing on the wooden suspension-bridge thrown across the cut at Empire, one finds it hard to believe that the excavation of such staggering dimensions is the

WORK OF MAN,

aided by his the own 'mechanical extension of his powers.' It seems as though it must be work of convulsive natural forces. If Nature here and there shows herself stubbornly opposed to the invasion of drill and shovel, the greater the eventual triumph of man over Nature. One of the slides occurred the night *before we came to Culebra*, and the next day we saw a shovel, with dirt-trains in assiduous attendance,

EAT ING OUT THE HEART OF IT.

It was a big slide, a slide that worried the heads of the work, and yet no layman could have seen what there was to make such a fuss about. To read some of the sufferer-inducing journals, a 'constant reader' 2,000 miles from the spot would be almost sure to believe that the walls of the cut from top to bottom were caving in. On the spot, there seems to be practically nothing the matter"

The best assurance of the completion of the canal at the time assigned is, Mr. Waldo thinks, not the official report of the cubic yardage of the shovels, but the character of the working population itself. Hegoes on:

"There were good men on the Isthmus in 1907, plenty of them, with their souls in the work of their hands and the useful knowledge of the schools in their heads, plus the fruition of valuable experience elsewhere. But in 1910 the laborers in all particulars worthy of their hire are excessively in the majority, where formerly they were merely numerous. They have brought their families to the Isthmus, secure in the knowledge of

HEALTHFUL SURROUNDINGS,

good schools, a generally moral environment, social diversions, and a thoroughly satisfactory commissariat. The number of gardens, in three years, has increased greatly. The people really seem to care to make their dooryards beautiful. Panama begins to appear like home to them. They are not merely biding their times in durance vile, until the six-weeks' annual vacation. Every kind of fraternal organization that flourishes in the United States has taken firm root upon the Isthmus. The baseball rivalry is as fast and furious as that of the steam-shovels. There is a splendid opera-house in the city of Panama, opened in November, 1908, with a brilliant performance of 'Aida.' Whereas there were but two automobiles three years ago the passing of the 'benzine buggy' to-day arouses no comment. The millions of vitrified brick have made Panama by all odds the best-paved city between the capital of Mexico and Buenos Aires. . . . There is no room for any but an optimistic opinion in the mind of every American as to the present and the future of the Panama Canal."

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF DOCK.

It is reported that the Mitsu Bishi Company contemplates enlarging No. 3 Dock, Nagasaki, in order to provide docking facilities for large vessels which may be built at the Dockyard or which may trade to the Far East. The dock in question, however, says the Nagasaki Press, can accommodate the G.N. s.s. *Minnesota*, which is the largest vessel now trading in the Pacific, with seventy feet to spare, and it does not seem probable that a larger dock will be required for many years to come. The only mercantile vessels in service which could not be docked at Nagasaki are the Lusitania and Mauretania. It is also stated that large warehouses and workshops will be erected on land which is now being reclaimed at Akunoura.

MORO PROVINCE FAIR.

COMING EXHIBITION AT ZAMBOANGA.

We have received from Mr. John A. Hackett, Jr., Chairman of the Publicity Committee in connection with the above Fair to be held at Zamboanga February 7-14, 1911, the following communication by way of "boosting" the forthcoming Philippines Carnival:—

The Fair will afford a rare opportunity for a week's pleasure and benefit in studying the great resources of Moroland, the Gem of the Orient. The fame of the Moro country has gone forth over all the world, from the romantic days of the Spice Islands and the discoveries of Magellan to the present.

The past decade of American occupation has developed the interesting fact that the Customs receipts have grown from P251,063.36 to P413,664.06, while the exports for the fiscal year 1910 were P3,410,7[illegible].23; and the exports for the first quarter 1911 have increased more than one hundred per cent over the same period of last year. We stand to-day only at the threshold of a great and prosperous future in the development of our natural resources. The forests are rich in valuable timber, the mountains contain mineral wealth, and the deep, alluvial soil of the well-watered valleys and tablelands await the coming of the farmer and the cattleman.

Among the industries which have been developed beyond the experimental stage are rubber, lumber, hemp, cocoanuts, cattle, rice, coffee, tapioca, pearl, sponges and fisheries. Large areas of unoccupied land are especially adapted for the growing of rubber, hemp, cocoanuts, sugar, coffee, rice, and cattle raising.

The cultivation of rubber has demonstrated beyond a doubt that our soil and climate are peculiarly suitable for this profitable industry.

Our rich soil, healthful climate and cool nights are proverbial.

Our shipping facilities are ample for present needs, with steamers from Manila, Hongkong, Singapore and Australia. The opening of the Panama Canal in 1915 will place Zamboanga on the great Pacific route from Panama to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Manila. Agriculturalists, commercial houses and manufacturers should come in contact with the producing possibilities of the Moro Province.

Come to the Fair and study the industries, products and novelties as presented by modern methods and those of the wild tribes. Amusements of every description will be afforded. Field tournaments by the Army, sham battles, rough riding, ball games, packing contests, etc. The peaceable and picturesque wild tribes will be in evidence with their brass, cloth, weapons and games.

Application for space for exhibits, amusements, etc., should be made to the Secretary, Committee on Concessions, Moro Province Fair, Zamboanga, P. I.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ANOTHER larceny. Mrs. Fischer, of the Peak Hotel, reports to the Police the loss of a brown fur valued at $40.

Two curios-hawkers were fined $1 each at the Police Court on Monday for selling curios in Peak Road without a licence.

TIMOTHY Murphy was sentenced to one month's hard labour at the Police Court on Friday morning for not returning to the House of Detention.

H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, will preside at the annual distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's English College on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 5 p.m.

TWENTY-six subscription griffins are due to arrive per s.s. *Chinhua* on the 18th December and will be drawn for at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository at 5 p.m. on that day.

A CHINESE youth was on Friday awarded one week's "hard" and 12 strokes of the birch for the larceny of some cigars from the Cigar Factory at Yaumati.

MRS. Jane Doyle, whose death at the age of 101 has occurred at Swansea, was a regular smoker and smoked until a few days before her death.

THE *Straits Echo* of the 5th inst. is authority for the statement that one of the old rubber trees on Wi Li's Hill is at present producing half a pound of rubber a day.

A CHINAMAN was awarded seven days' "hard" and four hours' stocks at the Police Court on Wednesday for the larceny of two wooden buckets from a house to Wong Nai Chong Road.

QUEEN'S Road barber who has taken a prominent part in the queue-cutting campaign estimates that over 10,000 Chinese in Hongkong alone have had their queues cut off since the inception of the movement.

Two men were charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy this morning with keeping an eating-house in Central Street without a licence. The first defendant was fined $10 and the second $25.

THE German Mail of the 16th November was delivered in London on 13th inst.

THE Norddeutscher Lloyd, of Bremen, reports that business is good and regular, and profit is steadily growing.

COUNT Tolstoi's last words were: "There are millions suffering in the world. Why are there so many of you round me?"

THREE shop-keepers were fined $10 each and nine $5 each at the Police Court on Tuesday for causing an obstruction on footpaths.

THIRTEEN ricksha-coolies were fined $5 each by Mr. Halifax the Magistracy on Tuesday for causing an obstruction at the Star Ferry wharf.

THE Chinese Minister in Lisbon called at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on 12th ult. to announce the recognition of the Republic by his Government.

MANY reports from the interior of China state the measures for the suppression of opium are unsatisfactory, and that there is a considerable increase in planting.

A SAMPAN-WOMAN was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on Tuesday with dumping rubbish in the harbour. His Worship imposed a fine of $15.

JOSE Camalmo, a pensioner of the Military Force, Macao, reports that his son M. Camalmo was missed on the 10th inst. at Macao and suspects him to be in the Colony.

A COOLIE was awarded fourteen days' hard and four hours' stocks on Tuesday for the larceny of a quantity of dry fish, the property of the N.Y.K., at the Kowloon wharves.

THE British Minister at Peking has refused to agree to an increase in the import duty on opium, since the dispute arising out of the increased tax on prepared opium in Canton is not yet settled.

M. PIERRE Loti was invested on the 5th ult. with the collar of Commander of the Legion of Honour on board the battle-ship *Patrie* at Toulon. The investiture was made by Admiral de Jonquières.

A PEKING telegram to a Japanese paper says that Sir Robert Bredon, former Commissioner-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, will be appointed Adviser to the Board of Posts and Communications.

BARON Ungern Sternburg, formerly St. Petersburg representative of the Austrian Correspondence Bureau, has been sentenced by the Appeal Court to four years' hard labour for betraying State secrets.

STRAIGHT Talks with Young Men.—Some people will tell you that politeness costs nothing. Don't believe them. Ask them if they have ever tried putting "your obedient servant" on the bottom of a telegram.

DISPATCHES from different parts of the province of Honan report the collapsing of houses attendant with fatal results owing to incessant rains recently. Up to date 1,432 houses are reported to have collapsed and more than one hundred persons were killed or injured.

THE new proposals which Great Britain has made to China in connection with the opium trade have been made in view of the fact that the existing three years' agreement between the two countries expires in December.

IT is reported from Mokpho that during the recent storm off the coast of Korea some 70 fishing boats with over 600 men, were wrecked off Lake Islet. Two Japanese and 237 Koreans were saved, and 25 were drowned.

THE Chinese Appeal case, which, in its various stages, has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court Judges on more than 70 separate days, was completed on Tuesday It is understood that judgment will be given on Friday.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of calendars for 1910 from the P. & O. Co., the Alliance Insurance Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Dodwell & Co, agents), the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Melchers & Co., agents), the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Meyerink & Co., agents), Messrs. W. N. Blunton and Son, Musselburgh, N.B. (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., agents), and the Eastern Asbesto. Co. (Messrs. Bradley & Co, managers)

GENERAL Baron Nakamura, Director of the Japanese Government Steel Foundry, has entered into a contract with the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works for 100,000 tons of ore and 100,000 tons of pig iron annually. The contract is regarded by the Japanese as a very important one inasmuch as the foundry, which supplies Japan's naval and military needs, is wholly dependent upon China for new material.

THE German Minister, says the *Westminster Gazette*, has just put another nasty paper before the Chinese Government. He says:—"The German-Chinese Bank has considerable dealings with the Imperial Chinese bank, and I should like to know whether the latter is a Government Bank, what reserves it has to back the issue of notes and whether, as its name Ta Ching connotes, the Imperial Government is responsible for these notes." Meanwhile the Foreign Board and the Board of Finance are trying to "move on" the answer to each other.

IN connection with the telegraphic report that the Japanese Government has ordered a battleship of 27,000 tons displacement from Messrs. Vickers, Son, and Maxim, a Tokyo despatch states that the Naval authorities admit that such an order has been given. The vessel is referred to as of the *Kawachi* type but differing slightly in tonnage and cost. It is to be completed within three years. The London telegram probably indicates the conclusion of the agreement between Mr. Kato, Ambassador in London, and the English firm. The Tokyo message says that the order is a departure from the policy, followed since 1905, of building all warships at home and will probably be greatly criticised in the Imperial Diet.

THE China Society announces its programme for the session, which extends from the present month to April of next year. A variety of interesting papers is announced. From the list of officers corrected up to the present time, we observe that there are two new Vice-Presidents, Lord Monkswell, of the Foreign Office, who, as the Hon. Robert Collier, was well known and deservedly popular in Peking as one of the Secretaries of the British Legation in the Chinese capital, is one of the new officers and Sir Fred. Lugard, Governor of Hongkong, is the other. As previously intimated, Mr. Byron Brenan, C.M.G., after acting as hon. secretary for four years, has resigned, and Mr. Alex. S. Harvey has been appointed his successor. Mr. Ivan Chas continues his work for the Society as joint hon. secretary.

A SHARK nine feet in length has been caught off Calais.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a very artistic wall-calendar from the Victoria Dispensary.

THE Supreme Court Christmas vacation will begin on 24th instant and will extend over the New Year holidays. Chamber work may be taken on certain days in the interval.

SIX chair-coolies were fined $5 each on Friday morning, for causing an obstruction in Pedder's Street, opposite the Hongkong Hotel entrance.

THE American Petroleum Company, which is a dependent of the Standard Oil Company, is taking up borings for coal oil in the Dutch-Indies and will, as soon as results have been obtained, establish refineries there.

ACCORDING to the *Novoye Vremya*, the Ministry of Marine proposes to enter into a contract for fifteen years with Messrs. John Brown and Co. for equipping and improving the workshops of the port of Nicolaieff, says Reuter from St. Petersburg.

DURING the week ending 10th December, there was one case of diphtheria (Spinish) and two cases of enteric fever, the victims being a Britisher and an American (both imported. Small-pox claimed two victims—a Chinese and an Italian (imported).

THE *Times*, reporting that Japan is undertaking to export firearms amounting to some £100,000 to Jibuti on the coast of Somaliland, publishes the conjecture that the said arms will probably be used by the natives there in order to resist Europeans.

IT is reported that arrangements are in a forward state for the forthcoming deputation to the Foreign Office in regard to the Japanese tariff. A tariff reform onslaught is being made in Lancashire, the speakers making use of Japan as an argument in their case.

THREE fishing boys were charged on Tuesday with being in unlawful possession of six sacks of coal. They were sentenced to seven days' "hard" each. The first defendant was sentenced to a further term of fourteen days for using his boat for purposes other than fishing.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg correspondent, M. Guchkoff, President of the Duma, regards the linking up of the Russian and Indian railways as merely a question of time. He thinks that the economic as well as the political interests of both countries clearly indicate its necessity.

THE novel sight was witnessed in Queen's Road in the forenoon on Friday, when a lady and gentleman, apparently tourists, were seen going about, the latter carrying a live pet eagle on his left arm. The bird seemed quite tame and appeared quite at home on the arm of his master. The bustling crowd under the verandah archways did not disturb its equal pose.

WE have received from Messrs Melchers & Co. a calendar of the Royal Insurance Company. From Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. comes a useful reminder of the New Year in the shape of a large-figure calendar advertising W. N. Brunton's (Scotland) wire rope. We have also to acknowledge receipt of an artistic reproduction extolling the advantages of Asahi beer.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 11th December, 1910:—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	426	243
Chinese	162	2,834
Total	588	3,077

THE King of Spain has ordered as an honour to the late Lieutenant Sakuma, the commander of the Japanese submarine on board of which all hands lost their lives in an accident some months ago, that his photograph and a copy of his record of that terrible disaster written during his dying hour, be permanently exhibited in the Naval Museum of Spain, for the public education as an example of a brave spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice.

BOMBARDIER Wells has been mentioned as the man whom the white race could look forward to as likely to wrest the title of Champion pugilist of the world from Jack Johnson. Sportsmen who are interested in his doings will see him in actual training in a moving picture which forms part of a series of films making up the tenth edition of the now popular Pathe's Animated Gazette.

THE move of the 8th Rajputs from Lucknow to Hongkong will take place in February next the regiment arriving in that garrison about 21st of the month. The 13th Rajputs will leave Hongkong for Agra about April 18, arriving there on the last day of the month. The 30th Mahratta Light Infantry will leave Hongkong for Poona about Feb. 15, and the 124th Baluchistan Infantry will take its place about April 10 following.

THE Cantonese Club at Johannesburg, on 10th ult. presented an address to Mr. Ritch and Mr. Polak in which the Chinese associated themselves with the Indians in the Transvaal. Mr. Ritch said that they had not embarked on a war of vengeance or retaliation. They stood for justice and equity. Mr. Polak remarked that if the Union Parliament did not give justice to the Indians it would injure not only the Asiatics but the whole body politic, as on a wrong foundation they could not erect a stable structure.

GEORGE Clunies-Ross, King of the Cocos Islands, who died at Ventnor on July 7, has been buried in Bonchurch Churchyard. The body had been placed in the care of an undertaker at Bonchurch, until arrangements could be made to ship them to the family island home, but this idea was abandoned, and the remains have been laid to rest in England. The rector officiated in the presence of several sons and daughters of the chief. The coffin inscription read:—"George Clunies-Ross, of the Keeling Cocos Islands; born June 10, 1842, died July 7, 1910."

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Union* the following:—The *Tuckwo*, a steamer of over 3,000 tons, one of Jardine's river steamers plying between Shanghai and Hankow, whilst returning to Shanghai recently had her steering gear disabled when nearing Ngankiang, and the ship was brought to Shanghai, a distance of nearly 400 miles, without using the rudder, which, although jury-rigged, proved ineffective. The intricate channels of the circuitous Yangtsekiang were navigated only by the use of the engines, which reflects every credit on those on board especially on the pilots whose task at the best of times is not an enviable one owing to the constant changes of water. The vessel came down at an average speed of 13 knots per hour. At Woosung, powerful tugs were requisitioned and the ship was safely berthed alongside Jardine's Wharf. The correspondent thinks this is a record for seamanship on the Yangtse and congratulates the Indo-China Navigation Co. on having such officers and pilots in their service.

A BOATMAN was fined $10 at the Police Court on Thursday for dumping rubbish in the harbour.

A CHINAMAN was awarded one year's "hard" and six hours's ocks on Thursday for returning from banishment.

FOR the larceny of a felt hat, a coolie was given six months and six hours' stocks at the Magistracy on Thursday.

SIR Paul Chater returned to the Colony on board the German Mail *Gaeben* on Thursday after his holiday in Europe.

A BARBADAS, clerk, of 6, Robinson Road, reports that at noon on the 8th inst. he lost $90 from his coat-pocket while driving in a public chair.

MR. Winston Churchill has been threshed with a dog whip by a man who was in sympathy with the Suffragette cause. This is the second occasion that the right honourable gentleman has been visited in this fashion with the wrath of the Suffragettes.

THREE friars in full Dominican garb, with brown gowns, tasselated waist cords, sandals and skull-caps all complete, attracted much attention in Queen's Road on Thursday.

A HOUSE boy employed at the Naval Yard was charged at the Police Court this morning for riding a bicycle in a reckless manner and causing grievous bodily harm to a school-boy at Kowloon City yesterday afternoon. The case was adjourned for a week.

IN the City Hall Library on Thursday at a quarter-past five o'clock, Mr. J. Feinstein is giving an exhibition of chess-playing extraordinary, holding out against twelve tables simultaneously. Mr. Feinstein is appearing under the auspices of the Hongkong Chess Club.

OLAF M. Hansen, a Norwegian seaman, was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning with assaulting C. Gould, Assistant Supt. of the Sailors' Home, and behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk. His Worship ordered the defendant to pay a fine of $5.

NEXT Monday, the 19th instant, is the name-day of his Majesty the Czar of Russia. On that occasion the Russian Consul, Mr. V. d'Ettingen, will be "at home" at the Consulate in Queen's Buildings from eleven a.m. until one p.m.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to hold prayer meetings during the first week of the New Year. It is intended to hold a meeting at the City Hall on Sunday evening, New Year's Day, at 9 p.m. Daily prayer meetings will be held from January 2nd to 7th in the Music Room at the City Hall, beginning at 5.30 p.m. each evening.

KID Parker, who is to meet our local champion welterweight, Bill Lewis, on the 24th inst for a purse of $1,000, arrived in Hongkong on Wednesday. The fight is to be one of 25 rounds of three minutes' duration each. Of the purse $700 goes to the winner and $500 to the loser. Parker has a good record and should put up a tough battle. He is training at the V.R.C.

THE police at Batavia have taken in hand the registration of servants in order to check crime. Latterly, thefts by servants in the employ of Europeans have become too frequent. The *Java Bode* says that, though registration will work for good, employers do not take kindly to it owing to the resulting annoyance and bother.

THE Indo-China Government has set apart $50,000 for establishing wireless telegraph stations, connecting the principal business centres in the colony. It is expected that, before the end of the year, the stations at Saigon, Tourane, Vientiane, and Luang-Prabang will be opened. This will link the different sections of the colony—Cochin-China, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos.

A HONAN correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily News*:—As to the Anti-Opium movement, judging from what we hear of it here, it must have stopped ninety long ago. The kettles of the firms boiling the drug are as full as ever, and shops and dens handling it seem to encounter no trouble besides the usual squeezes. Smoking is made no secret of, not even in yamens, where in secretaries' and underlings' rooms pipes are in evidence almost everywhere.

THE Hongkong and Shanghai Bank forged cheque case at Sourabaya will, it is said, be tried by the Criminal Court there at the end of this month. The Bank is suing its head cashier and his securities for the difference between the money recovered and the money stolen. The cashier, who has left the service of the Bank, pleads that though he is liable for losses through careless management on his part he is not answerable for fraud by one of his assistants.

THE net personal estate of the late Miss Florence Nightingale is sworn at £35,642. She leaves legacies to several nurses and matrons of nursing homes, and directs that the jewels presented to her by Queen Victoria, the bracelet from the Sultan, and her medals and orders, with an engraving of the ground round Sebastopol, be given by her executors to some place where the soldiers may see them. If the spirit shown by the influential meeting held at Grosvenor House on 31st Oct. be any augury of the future, Florence Nightingale will have a national memorial worthy of one whom the chairman, Lord Charles Beresford, declared to be "the greatest woman ever born to the Empire." Many projects have been put forward, but the form of memorial generally favoured is a trust for the benefit of the aged and infirm members of the nursing profession. A representative committee was appointed to report on the various schemes advanced.

AT the International Conference on the subject of cancer, recently held in Paris, upwards of twenty countries were represented. Of particular interest are some remarks which were made by the secretary-general, Professor Delbet, who denies that cancer is incurable. He said that an operation, undertaken in time, and well performed can bring about a cure. But the credulity of the public and its instinctive faith in quacks lead to the delay of operations, so that they are responsible for thousands of victims. This is a special danger against which the public should be put on its guard. Then the Conference turned its attention to statistics. German statistics make out that the mortality from cancer per 10,00 inhabitants is as low as 2.4 in Spain, while 7.45 is the figure in Germany, a small fraction over 9 in England, and 10 in France, Switzerland, and Denmark showing the highest averages with 12.5 and 12.2 respectively. But the French experts seriously question the accuracy of those statistics, arguing that they are probably from 5 to 10 per cent. wide of the mark. It is extremely noteworthy that professor Delbet gave it as his deliberate opinion that cancer is, after tuberculosis, the greatest scourge of the human race.

THE meeting of No. 2 Company, H. K. V. A. called for Thursday, 8th instant, will take place on Tuesday next, the 13th instant, instead.

TWO boatmen were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy last Saturday for being on board the s.s. *Korea* without permission. His Worship ordered each man to pay a fine of $25.

THE Liverpool authorities have admitted a cargo ex the *Lisan* which consisted of 6,272 carcases of Chinese pigs, besides thousands of packages of frozen eggs, lard, ducks, geese, snipe, and beans.

THE Duff Development Company has offered a reward of £50 to be paid to the person who, in the Directors' opinion, first gives the information which results in a conviction for forging or uttering the transfer receipts.

DURING the period from April 1 to June 30 this year ninety-seven steam and sailing ships representing 116,150 tons, were lost or condemned. Of these twenty-seven, representing 51,216 tons, belonged to the United Kingdom.

LORD Crewe, speaking at Liverpool, said that his recent transference to the India Office was not sought by him; but he accepted it with pride, because he did not think a year before had held the Colonial and India offices in succession.

A TRUCK-OWNER was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Police Court last Saturday with accidentally running his truck over the leg of a little boy, causing a slight bruise. The defendant was ordered to pay $2 compensation to the boy.

THE Master of the British s.s. *Kuncho* reports having seen a large steel European lighter adrift in latitude 17° 50' N. and longitude 116° 38' E. in the direct track of ships bound between Hongkong and Manila on the 5th December, 1910.

THE Nanking Exhibition authorities have published the results of the examination of exhibits. There are 66 first, 28 second, 456 third, and 1,218 fourth prizes, all consisting of gold medals. The fifth prizes consist of silver medals numbered 3,315.

WE are informed by the local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 26th Nov. amounted to 6,173.64 tons and the sales during the period, to 26,173.11 tons.

THE Penny Postage Bill, lately introduced in the Australian Federal Parliament by the Postmaster-General providing for penny postage throughout the Commonwealth and to the United Kingdom, beginning next year, has passed both Houses.

OF the thousand odd of rebels concerned in the outbreak at Myin-Mu in the Sagaing district three have been killed and 125 have been arrested, says Reuter's Rangoon correspondent. Mailaung-Po, the leader of the movement, is being closely pursued by the military police.

ADMIRAL Fournier, writing of universal service in the Paris *Matin*, says that Great Britain must have a powerful national Army, since all the *Dreadnoughts* in the world would be powerless to defend India in case of an offensive alliance of Pan-Germanism and Pan-Islamism.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Subadar-Major Muhammed Ali, Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be one of his Honorary Aides-de-Camp, vice Subadar-Major Ahmed Din, Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, resigned.

AN interesting Rugby match was played last Friday afternoon at Happy Valley between teams representing the Hongkong Rugby Club and a combined team from the Navy. In the first half the Club was leading but in the second half of play the Naval players came up strong and won by 8 points to 6.

AS a result of the approaching increase of the naval forces in the North Sea, 600 additional employees (it is stated on reliable authority) will be entered at the Royal dockyards, says the *Morning Leader*. It is said also that a new *Dreadnought* dock is to be stationed in the Medway and worked from Sheerness instead of Chatham.

H.I.M. the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to confer a very high order on Tsai Nai-huang, the late Shanghai Taotai, in recognition of his valuable services. Decorations have also been bestowed on Mr. Kwan Chun, Sub-Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and Mr. Chen Shekwang, Secretary-interpreter to the Shanghai Taotai.

CRIPPEN, in a three column statement in a Sunday paper, protested that he had been wrongfully convicted. If he had had unlimited funds like the Crown, the result would have been different. He knew nothing of the remains at Hilldrop Crescent till he arrived at Bow Street. He was not afraid to die, but the failure of his appeal broke his heart because of his love for Miss Le Neve.

FROM A Fong, the local photographer, we have to acknowledge receipt of a series of interesting views taken at the opening of the first section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway at the Beginning of this week. All the main features of importance on the new line are depicted as well as the principal points in connection with the opening ceremony. Copies of the photos can be had at A Fong's studio.

HONOLULU Chinese merchants, since Prince Tsai Tao's visit, have cut off their queues, the Consul-General there setting them the example, says a San Francisco paper. Young Chinamen, schoolmates of the reformer Sun Yat Sen, long ago did the same thing, and, in time, it is expected that rural Chinese will follow suit. None of them has ever really loved his coiffure since the native Hawaiians began calling the Chinese "pake," or "the man with a tail."

THE *Financial News*, of October 28, states: We recently expressed astonishment that nobody had yet produced a story of the rubber boom. A correspondent writes to assure us that he had a story in embryo, but when the collapse came in the price of rubber and rubber shares there was a corresponding reaction on my ardour to finish the book, and so cast it aside. I had then about twelve chapters written. This is quite an interesting chapter of literary autobiography.

MESSRS. H. Price and Co., Ltd., are offering as a special inducement, 10 per cent. discount off all the cigarettes and tobaccos of the Ardath Tobacco Company of London. This includes "Quo Vadis" cigarettes, "Turkish Leaf No. 1," "Chief Whip" and "Winfield" Cigarettes, and Ardath Navy Cut. This reduction should appeal to all smokers, as the productions of the Ardath Tobacco Coy. are well known, and the offer will only remain open during the Festive Season.

COMMERCIAL.

16th December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	5/-
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malays	24/-
Balgownies	$10.75
Bertams	6/6
Carey Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castlefields	110/-
Changkat Serdangs	$8½
Choras (part paid)	$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	$ 8
Damansaras	15/6
Eastern Internationals	13/- prem.
Glenealys	$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107/6
Indragiris	$13½
Kamunings	5/- prem.
Kuala Lumpors	165/-
Ledburys	71/-
Linggis	7 3
London Asiatics	13/-
London Ventures	5/-
Merlimaus	5/-
Pajams	$11½
Pegohs	$32
Rubber Trusts	17/- prem.
Sandycrofts	$26
Sapongs	97/-
Seafields	140/-
Shelfords	73/9
Singapore & Johores	$13
Sungei Chohs	91/6
Sungei Kapars	14/-
Taugkahs	30/-
Toerangis	par
United Serdangs	112/6
United Singapores	$1½
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	90/-
Duffs	10/-
Tronohs	34/6
Para Rubber	5/11 per lb.

Tronoh Mines have declared a dividend of 7/- per share.

NOVEMBER RUBBER RETURNS

CHERAS:— 1,057 lbs.
Agents Derrick & Co.
TELUK ANSON:— 1,057 lbs.
Agents Guthrie & Co.
UNITED TEMIANG F.M.S.:— 1,700 lbs.
Agents Guthrie & Co.
BANTENG:—3,800 lbs; against 924 lbs; Total seven months 27,575 lbs; against 5,613 lbs.
INCH KENNETH:—17,447 lbs; Total for 6 months 83,466 lbs; Total for same period last year 50,560.
GLENSHIEL:—6,046 lbs; Total for eleven months 47,337 lbs; Total for same period last year 4,058.
Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 8th, 9.53 a.m.
Highlands and Lowlands announce a further interim dividend of ten per cent. payable on January 1st.
The following rubber crops are declared for November —/

SEREMBAN:—	37,185 lbs.
SUNGEI SAWAK:—	6,141 lbs.
SUNGEI CHOH:—	5,700 lbs.
CASTLEFIELD:—	6,502 lbs.
UNITED TEMIANG:—	1,700 lbs.
AYER KUNING:—	440 lbs.
CALEDONIA:—	24,442 lbs.
TALI AYER:—	17,320 lbs.
GEDONG:—	28,500 lbs.
NOVA SCOTIA:—	20,500 lbs.
RUBANA:—	23,600 lbs.
BATAK RABIT:—	2,080 lbs.

NOV. RUBBER RETURNS

Kuala Lumpur, Dec 3.

HARPENDEN:—	11,203 lbs.
SHELFORD:—	11,000 lbs.
KLANANG:—	17,516 lbs.

Agents Sime Derby and Co.
PAJAM:—4,400 lbs; Total to date 31,300 lbs.
PEGOH:—6,000 lbs; Total to date 16,784 lbs.
Agents Behn Meyer and Co.
SINGAPORE PARA RUBBER:—4,750 lbs.
Agents Evatt and Co.
ULU PANDAN:—574 lbs; Total six months 2,885 lbs.
THE NEW SINGAPORE:—120 lbs; Total six months 420 lbs.
HAYTOR:—144 lbs; Total five months 2,918 lbs.
ST HELENA:—260 lbs; Total 9 months 1,161 lbs.
BUKIT TIGAH:—1,256 lbs; Total seven months 6,575 lbs.

NOV. RUBBER RETURNS

Agents Guthrie and Co.
CHONGKAT SALAK:—1,919 lbs. Total nine months 11,311 lbs.
LABU:—20,128 lbs. against 6,498 lbs; Total for eleven months 182,288 lbs; against 77,572 lbs.
KAMUNING:—10,560 lbs; against 5,000 lbs; Total five months 46,115 lbs.
LINGGI:—82,000 lbs; against 46,500 lbs. Total eleven months 751,500 lbs; against 468,000 lbs.

RUBBER CROPS.

NOVEMBER RETURNS.

Agents Sime Darby & Co.
RADELLA ESTATE:—1,712 lbs; Total to November 11,415 lbs.
ALOR GAJAH:—380 lbs; Total to November 1,072 lbs.
PANTAI:—369 lbs; Total to November 1,391 lbs.
AYER PAWAS:—1,100 lbs; Total to November 6,916 lbs.
Agents Derrick & Co.
BALGOWNIE:— 9,969 lbs:
FORT DICKSON:— 1,653 lbs:
BUKIT LINTANG:—6,100 lbs; against 2,050. Total 5 months 23,300 lbs; against 5,885 lbs.
Agents Guthrie & Co.
BUKIT KAJANG:—7,833 lbs; Total eleven months 48,219 lbs.
Agents Jaeger & Co.
UNITED SUMATRA:—Coffee 251 pkls; Rubber 5,200 lbs; Total 11 months Coffee 2,765 pkls; Rubber 41,136 lbs.
Agents F. W. Barker & Co.

PENGKALEN:—	1,405 lbs.
ALMA:—	1,300 "
KETA BAHROE:—	1,324 "
MERTON:—	2,335 "
KLEDANG:—	413 "
CHENG:—	1,100 "

LEDBURY:—12,370 lbs; against 8,619 lbs. Total eleven months 105,761 lbs; against 57,709 lbs.
SINGAPORE AND JOHORE:—15,641 lbs; against 5,578. Total ten months 116,007 lbs; against 35,926 lbs.
SENAWANG:—9,868 lbs; against 3,222 lbs. Total ten months 66,144 lbs; against 17,310 lbs.
LANADRON:—29,556 lbs; against 27,277 lbs. Total eleven months 339,948 lbs; against 214,827 lbs.
Agents Evatt & Co.
NYALAS:—Tapioca 437 pkls.
Agents Barlow & Co.
REMBIA ESTATE:—1,638 lbs.
SEMBAWANG:—541 lbs.
MANDAI TEKONG:—917½ lbs.
CAREY UNITED:— 10,150 lbs.
The output of Haytor should read 744, not 144 as printed.

RUBBER CROPS

	Ipoh, Dec. 6.
SENGAT:—	947 lbs.
OCELY:—	25,318 lbs.
GLENEALY:—	2,331 lbs.
RATANUI:—	2,750 lbs.
DOMINION:—	915 lbs.
BERNAM:—	1,500 lbs.
BATU TIGA:—	11,252 lbs.
CHOTA:—	1,450 lbs.
INCH KENNETH:—	17,447 lbs.
GLENSHIEL:—	6,046 lbs.
LAUDERDALE:—	3,925 lbs.

UNITED SINGAPORE:—2,461 lbs. Against 172 lbs; Total for 5 months 10,473 lbs.
SANDYCROFT:—6,335 lbs; against 10,097 lbs. Total for 11 months 77,858 lbs; against 52,453 lbs.
HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS:—49,417 lbs.

CHERSONESE:—	3,012 lbs.
DENNISTOWN:—	1,931 lbs.
F.M.S.:—	35,450 lbs.
TANJONG MALIM:—	1,700 lbs.

Agents McAlister & Co., Ltd.
ALLAGAR ESTATE:— 3,850 lbs.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/0 1/6
Do. demand 1/10½
Do. 4 months' sight 10 5/6
France—Bank T.T. 2.32½
America—Bank T.T. 48
Germany—Bank T.T. 1.88
India T.T. 2.9
Do. demand 237½
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 72½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100 81
Japan—Bank T.T. 90½
Java—Bank T.T. 111½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 1/10½
6 months' sight L/C. 2/10½
30 days' sight San F'co & New York 46½
4 months' sight do. 46½
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/10½
4 months' sight France 2.37
6 months' sight " 2.39
4 months' sight Germany 1.92½
Bar Silver 35½
Bank of England rate 4½ %
Sovereign $10.78

FORTY-three sampan owners were prosecuted at the Harbour Office this morning before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., for anchoring in Causeway Bay without permission. His Worship ordered the defendants to pay fines of $2 each.

MAURICE Cumaing, a distressed seaman, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on Monday for behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk at the Sailors' Home. His Worship sentenced defendant to seven days' imprisonment.

WONG Kau, an unemployed seaman, was charged at the Magistracy on Monday with breaking into a shop at 48, Temple Street, Yaumati, and stealing 120 catties of tallow valued at $14. The culprit was awarded three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THE *Shanghai Times* understands that the arrangements for the loan of three million taels between the Viceroy at Nanking and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and the Banque de L'Indo-Chine have been settled, and the agreement will be signed at Nanking on the 18th inst.

R. S. Hedder, a seaman on board the U.S.S. *Wilmington*, was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Monday for assaulting a rickshaw coolie and refusing to pay his fare last night. When the case was called this morning, the charge was withdrawn by the complainant, as the latter agreed to receive $1 compensation.

THE Criminal Sessions will begin on Monday, 19th instant. There are nine cases on the list. It is expected that these will be disposed of before the Christmas recess. The two most important indictments down for trial are—that of murder against a French Navy seaman and the charge of forging and uttering against John Grant. In the latter instance, a special jury will be empanelled.

WITH the approach of China New Year, burglaries are in the ascendant. It has been reported to the Police that thieves entered the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club and stole money to the tune of $335. It is suspected that some of the servants previously dismissed have committed the act. Another theft has been reported at 185, Queen's Road West. In this place, goods to the value of $3[illegible] were stolen.

A CHINAMAN was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Police Court on Monday with the larceny of 14 pieces of clothing, a metal smoking pipe and $80 in money from 588, Queen's Road West. The defendant was arrested in the central district and the clothing was found in a house in Wanchai. His Worship sentenced him to one year's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

ON Saturday at the Kowloon Hotel Messrs. Leigh and Orange entertained to tiffin the staff and contractors who had been engaged with them on the first part of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Mr. A. H. Ough presided. After an excellent repast, congratulatory speeches were exchanged. The contractors were each presented with ivory foot-rules as souvenirs.

REUTER'S Agency understands that although no actual date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the next Imperial Conference, it is expected that it will assemble in London in the middle of May, and will last about a month. With regard to the attendance of Dominion Ministers, it has been intimated that the Imperial Government will show every disposition to welcome a full representation of Ministers, in addition to the prime Ministers themselves.

A SCHOOL-GIRL while returning from school was followed by three Chinamen to her house at 44, Aberdeen Street, and on reaching the stair-landing one of the men caught hold of her and the other snatched a gold bangle from her wrist. Another case of this kind occurred in Queen's Street, when a messenger carrying some clothing was assaulted by several men, who threw pepper into his eyes and made away with the clothing.

THE Commercial Cable Company announces an impending change in its charges for non-code messages from 25c. per word to 12½c. per five letters. It reckons the words in plain messages as having on the average only five letters; the charge, therefore, means a 50 per cent. reduction. The plan does not affect code or Press messages, on which the rates remain unchanged. Its adoption depends upon the co-operation of the European Governments which own connecting telegraphs.

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Oct.	Nov.	Jan—Nov.
Allagar	8,555	3,850	37,877
Alor Pongan	2,562		15,118
Alor Gajah	—	380	1,072
Alma	1,200	1,300	7,350
Anglo Malay	6,159		515,477
Ayer Kuning	403		2,586
Ayer Molek	2,093		18,838
Ayer Panas	1,266	2,100	7,705
Balgownie	8,481	9,969	94,817
Batak Rabit	1,728		5,563
Banteng	4,810		24,237
Batu Caves	15,572		119,642
Batu Tiga		11,251	75,122
Bernam	1,150	1,500	2,600
Bertam			83,893
Bikam	3,335		20,102
Brich	1,778		7,610
Bukit Kajang	5,664	7,833	48,291
Bukit Rajah			308,965
Bukit Lintang	4,750	6,100	41,820
Bukit Timah	1,357	1,246	6,574
Bukit K. B.	691		2,196
Bukit Chelaka	4,010		4,010
Carey United	10,150	10,150	107,050
Castlefield			31,168
Changkat Serdang	2,955		29,544
Changkat Salak	2,374	1,919	11,311
Cheng	935	1,100	3,435
Cicely	15,326	13,518	124,725
Consolidated Malay			189,920
Caledonia	23,641		202,868
Chumor			8,474
Chersonese	2,312	3,612	16,554
Chota	503	1,410	2,103
Damansara			258,100
Dominion	410	915	1,355
Edinburgh	8,000		61,950
Federated (Selang.)			91,348
F.M.S. Rubber	14,670	35,910	474,482
Gedong			117,100
Glenealy	2,024	2,332	19,197
Glenshiel	5,317	6,046	40,856
Golden Hope	8,557		60,809
Golconda			104,436
Gula Kalumpong	12,000		32,800
Hai Keo	827		3,110
Harpenden	12,111	11,203	81,645
Haytor	608	144	2,318
Heawood	1,394		6,581
High & Lowlands	48,253	49,417	479,573
Inch Kenneth	16,169	17,447	146,161
Indragiri	785		4,653
Jimah	450		550
Jugra			60,585
Jebong	23,850		186,250
Kapar Para			97,816
Kamunting	9,300	10,560	147,672
Kempsey			27,134
Kepong	5,250		31,659
Klebang	359	433	1,495
Kota Tinggi	500		4,993
Kuala Klang			16,591
Kuran	3,507		13,765
Krian Rub. Hill	4,102		29,554
Kuala Lumpur	54,520		455,756
Kuala Selangor	7,000		7,000
Labu	20,101	20,128	182,288
Lanadron	28,435	29,656	339,918
Ledbury	10,889	12,370	121,761
Linggi	82,000	82,000	751,500
London Asiatic	20,777		238,565
Malaka Pinda	512		1,294
Malacca Plant	35,000		255,000
Mandai Tekong	720	937	2,361
Merton	2,154	2,335	16,741
New Serendah	732		2,354
New Singapore	80	120	410
North Hummock			41,018
Nova Scotia			83,405
Padang Jawa	910		910
Pajam	3,000	4,400	29,700
Pantai	—	389	1,391
Patalung	30,620		265,541
Pegoh	5,571	6,009	42,000
Pengkalen Durian	985	1,405	5,143
Perak Plant			98,088
Port Dickson	1,150	1,653	8,132
Radella	1,534	1,712	11,415
Rembia	1,415	1,638	9,931
Ribu Rubber	707		54,853
Rubana	21,959		131,779
Rasanui	2,500	2,750	16,854
R'ber Growers Assn.	3,977		35,230
St. Helena	170	260	1,165
Sungat	5,200	9,017	72,778
Selaba	9,000		58,198
Sungei Choh	4,550		41,047
Sungei Kapar			120,256
Sandycroft	10,469	10,135	87,705
Seafield			235,594
Selangor			237,799
Seremban	24,187		315,561
Sembawang	838	641	3,857
Senawang	8,368	9,868	66,144
Shelford	10,000	11,000	90,391
S'pore & Johore	14,421	15,641	116,007
Singapore Para	5,250	4,750	53,625
Straits Rubber	44,150		740,030
Sungei Salak	5,083		16,640
Sungei Way	10,118		47,069
Sungkai Chumor	1,889		6,868
Seaport	870		2,616
Tambalak	950		4,125
Tanjong Malim	800	1,700	5,050
Telok Anson	1,052		6,789
Tali Ayer	14,683		102,339
Trafalgar	518		2,661
Tremelbye			33,803
Taiping	500		2,452
Ulu Pandan	530	574	2,885
United Singapore	2,228	2,169	15,747
United Sumatra		5,200	41,136
Vallambrosa			791,400

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—*Straits Free Press.*]

SOME alarm is felt in Holland because aliens are acquiring land in Java. The Minister for the Colonies has stated in Parliament that he is against a narrow-minded policy in this matter and that it is wrong to check the investment of foreign capital in Netherlands India.

AMONG the attractions which are announced in connection with the Kwo Province Fair to be held at Zamboanga, particulars of which appear elsewhere in this issue, will be four Military Bands, a sham attack on Fort Pilar, cavalry tent pegging, horse riding, baseball games, packers, contests, boxing, etc., in addition to numerous side-shows. The Philippine Squadron of the United States Navy will be in Zamboanga during the Fair week. Daily concerts and various contests will also be held daily.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMAT RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£2,500,000 $15,000,000 $250,000	$2,029,310	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/9½ =$12.45	5 %	805 sellers 786/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 $8 0,000	$30,552	$2 (London 2/6) for 1909	...	$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000 $1 68 696 $90 181	none	$15 for 1909	8½ %	$185
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,600,000 Tls. 221,100 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7½ % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 125 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$2,000,000 £60,000 £192,948 £105,249 $713,985	$287,984	Final of $20 per share, making in all $50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of $30 per share for 1909	%	827½
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $294,405 $199,264	$7 7,517	$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of $3 on account of 1909	7½ %	$190
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$2,000,000 $559,348 $36 168	$438,406	$6 and bonus $2 for 1908	7 %	$116
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$2,000,000 $81,153	$426,218	$27 for 1908	8 %	$360
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$57,743	Dr. $3,777	5 % for 1906	...	$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$230,000 $100,189		2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $617,500 $78,765 $15 491	$22,165	Dividend of $1½ for 30.6.10	8½ %	$30 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£138,100	15,161	3% = 7/- on Preferred shares only for 1911	...	$56 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000							
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	122,994	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1s. per sh. on ac. for '10	5 %	8 1/- sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$71,850	£1,159	A dividend of 7 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5 %	$23
	10,000	$10	$5	$62,621		A bonus of 5 %	6 %	$12½ sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$120,000 $83,620	Dr. $8,090	$5 for half year ending 30.6 1910	6 %	$124
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,89	$3 for 1897	...	$22 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£215,000 £12,289	£1,435	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 15
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none	First year	...	Ps. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	£4	none	5½ per share 13th dividend	5 %	$4 sellers
	50,000	£1	£1					
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	500,000	G $10	G $10	none	none	Final of Gold $0.55 for 1909 in all G $1.15		37/6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$25,275	18,460	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.09	...	$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$550	$50	$550,000 $11,993 $40,000 $88,214	126,517	$1½ for 1909	4½ %	$51
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$237,000	[illegible]	3% for half year ended 30.6 19.9	...	$52½ buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. [illegible]	[illegible]	Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4 1910	8 %	Tls. 67½
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 65,257 Tls. [illegible] Tls. [illegible]	9,112	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 55,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.08	5½ %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$17,000	$24,031	8% for 1909	8 %	$12½ sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$64,[illegible]	$1,177	$3 on old shares $1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	$97½ buyers
	8,000	$50	$25	$10,000	$17 9	Interim of $3½ for 1910	7 %	$65 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	[illegible]	45 cents for 1909	6 %	$6 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$126,945 $25,856	$2[illegible]9	$2½ for 1909	8 %	$33½
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$50	none				
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 63,569	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none		Interim of $1.80 for 1910	8½ %	$39
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. [illegible] Tls. 40,098	[illegible]	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$[illegible]	$9 551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$4½
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,[illegible]	[illegible] 8,172	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 50
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10[illegible]	[illegible]	Tls. 1,819	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 48½
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	[illegible]	Tls. 11,171	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 242½
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,[illegible]	£[illegible]	15 % per share for 1909	...	$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$1,000	Nil	60 cents for 1909	6½ %	$9½ sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$5	$5	no a	50,241	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	95 cents sales
Do. Do. Special shares	*50,000	$1	$1	$130,000	11,602	80 cents for 1909	10 %	$7½ sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$1,000 $1,000	5[illegible],892	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	$17½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$13,000	$4,290	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	$3½ buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$5,000	$670	14 per cent. viz. $1.40 for 1909	12 %	$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12 000	$10	$10	none	$11,798	A dividend of $1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	$20 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	$150,000	$7,616	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	6 %	$125
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$40,000	$9,170	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	9 %	$18 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 316,682	3rd Interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 27½ for 1910	5 %	Tls. 103
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	G. $10	G. $10	Tls. 63,924 $10,000	$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5½ %	$12 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	none			5 %	$11½ sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1		Pa. 18,640	None	...	$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10	Tls. 21,820 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,250	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 105
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20					$36 sellers
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	50 Halphong Currency	25 Halphong Currency	none	none	First year	...	$800 Hongkong [currency
	Benefit shares 1,200	Mondasi		none	none	None	...	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $11,096	None	...	$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$127,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	$5½ sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$11,956	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$6½ sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$142	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 %	$11½ sellers
Watkins Limited,	10,000	$10	$10	none	$1,941	35 cents for 1909	5 %	$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000		10	$100,000 $5,000	$2,613	3 % for 1909	...	$6 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7		none	$782	None	...	$1½

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 15th Dec., 1910, 100 cts. for $ Max

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa ℔	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk "	22
" Roast—Shiu " " "	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam "	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk "	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa "	22
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau "	20
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung "	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know per set	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li "	60
" Head—Ngau Tau "	85
" Heart—Ngau Sum per ℔	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu "	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok each	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu "	9
Tail—Ngau Moi "	18
" Liver—Ngau Con ℔	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To "	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat ℔	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei "	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau "	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong "	22
" Brains—Chi Know per set	24
" Feet—Chi Keok "	12
" Fry—Chi Chak "	25
" Head—Chi Tau "	15
" Heart—Chi Sum each	13
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu pair	9
" Liver—Chi Kon ℔	30
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat "	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk "	—
" Leg—Chu Pei "	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau "	15
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok set	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu "	9
" Liver—Yeung Con ℔	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai "	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau "	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau "	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk "	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong "	30

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai ℔	28
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai "	28
Ducks—Ap "	20
Doves—Pan Kau each	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan per doz.	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai ℔	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai "	28
Geese—Ngo "	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Yo Ngo pair	80
Musk Deer—Wong Keng each	4.50
Hare—Tu Chai "	70
Partridge—Che Khoo "	65
Pheasant—Shan Kai pair	$1.75
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup each	25
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup "	23
Quail—Um-Chun "	16
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk dozen	—
Snipe—Sa Chui each	24
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung per ℔	70
" Hen— " " Na "	50
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap pair	1.20
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai "	50
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap per pair	1.00

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu ℔	9
Bream—Bin Yu "	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu "	15
Carp—Li Yu "	18
Catfish—Chik Yu "	17
Codfish—Hun Yu "	16
Crabs—Hai "	8
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu "	14
Dab—Sa Mang Yu "	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lun "	11
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa "	8
Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu "	15
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu "	15
" Yellow—Wong Sin "	24
Frogs—Tien Kai "	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan "	56
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu "	12
Herrings—Tso Pak "	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu "	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu "	16
Loach—Wo Yu "	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha "	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu "	15
Monk Fish—Mon Yu "	16
Mullet—Chai Yu "	20
Oysters—Sang Hop "	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kang Yu "	15
Perch—Tau Loo "	14
Pike—Fa Paw Poong "	8
Plaice—Pan Yu "	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong "	20
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong "	16
Prawns—Ming Ha "	48
Ray—Pai Pa Sa "	8
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung "	15
Roach—Chun Yu "	10
Salmon, (Ocean) fresh water—Ma Yau Yu "	32
Shark—Sa Yu ℔	8
Skate—Po Yu "	10
Shrimps—Ha "	22
Snapper—Lap Yu "	14
Soles—Tai Sa Yu "	14
Tench—Wan Yu "	15
Turbot—Cho How Yu "	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu "	56
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai "	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan ℔	25
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko "	22
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Ko "	15
" Small—Hoi Tong "	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu ℔	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu "	4
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut "	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou "	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz each	12
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz ℔	24
Lemons, China—Ning Moong "	6
" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong "	8
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con "	20
" Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong each	6
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Mong	18
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz per doz.	—
Oranges, Tim Chung ℔	8
" Small—Tai Kut catty	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam ℔	—
Passion Fruit each	—
Pears, (American)—Kam Sau Shut Li ℔	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li "	—
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chin	6
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law each	18
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang Paw-law "	—
Plaintains—Tai Chiu ℔	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau each	15
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tou	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat ℔	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk ℔	7
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau	7
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	2
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	2
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau each	—
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh hoi "	6
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun "	3
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi Fa each	10
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi-fa each	8
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	5
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	5
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	—
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu	8
" Red—Hung Fa "	10
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu "	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	2
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	10
Garlic—Suen Tau	6
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung	3
" old—Lo Keung	5
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ℔	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai piece	4
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi each	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai "	4
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai "	5
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms, fresh—Sang Cho Kho	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	7
" Green—Sang Chung	4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	5
" Japan—Yat Poon " "	—
Okroes—Mo Ker	8
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai ℔	10
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai	3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	3
" American—Fa Ki " "	8
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai	2
" Macao—Oh Moon " "	—
Pumpkin—Yeung Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ℔	4
Rhubarb	—
Shallots—Con Chung Tau	5
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	—
Spinach—Yin Choi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	5
Taros—Wa Tau	3
Turnips, Pen-ti (Long)—Low Pak	2
" English—Yeung Low Pak piece	2
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	3
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	6
" Caltrops—Lin Kok ℔	—
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau "	5
Yams—Tai Shu	4
Sage per bundle	8

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS.
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £8,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver $16,000,000
..... $31,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1910. [30

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " — 3½ "
" " " 3 " — 3 "
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [21

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,660,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

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TOKIO.	HANKOW.
KOBE.	TIENTSIN.
OSAKA.	PEKIN.
NAGASAKI.	NEWCHWANG.
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LYONS.	PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK.	ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO.	LIOYANG.
HONOLULU.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI.	CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months ..... 4 % p.a.
" 6 " ..... 3½ % "
" 3 " ..... 2½ % "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [18

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank) } Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
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Robert Warschauer & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Sohne } Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. KULLMANN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910 [22

Banks

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1910. [21

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Gold $3,250,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Gold $3,250,000
Gold $6,500,000
(about £1,500,000.)
HEAD OFFICE:—60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " "
For 3 " 3 " "
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
No. 0, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1910. [19

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.
C. Stephens, Esq.
Lee Yung Su, Esq.
J. H. McMichael, Esq.
C. R. Burkill, Esq.
J. A. Waitie, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force $37,855,885.00
Assets 8,415,250.00
Income for Year 8,566,559.00
Insurance Fund 8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager. } Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [810

Hotel.

GRAND HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS Hotel has recently been thoroughly renovated and extensively enlarged and is now Luxuriantly Furnished and Up-to-date in every respect. Situated in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Gas and Electric Lights and Fans. Large and Comfortable Lounge. Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of the latest. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to
J. H. OXBERRY,
Manager.
FREDERICK REICHMANN,
Late Manager of J. H. Lyons (Trocadero), leading Caterers in London, and
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.
Telephone No. 197.
Telegraphic Address "Comfort" Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1910. [136

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUNDA, Capt. R. A. Peters	About 19th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA, Capt. H. Powell	About 23rd Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	HIMALAYA, L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.R.	Noon, 24th Dec.	*See Special Advertisement.*
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	SOMALI, Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	About 28th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA, Capt. F. J. Fox	About 30th Dec.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1910. [4

Intimations.

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
CHANGING PICTURES TWICE WEEKLY.
Every Night at 7.00 and 9.00 o'clock,
MATINEES SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, AT 4 P.M.
TO-NIGHT at 9 p.m. — VAUDEVILLE TURNS — TO-NIGHT at 9 p.m.
2 NEW ARTISTS 2
Miss MAE MONTGOMERY,
Mr. CHAS. CASTLEMAN
AND
Miss VERA FERRACE.
WORLD'S PICTURES
WORLD'S PICTURES
WORLD'S PICTURES
WORLD'S PICTURES
WORLD'S PICTURES
NEW SONGS! NEW PICTURES! NEW SKETCHES!
7 P.M. CENTS 50, 30 AND 20—9 P.M. $1.00, CENTS 70 AND 40.
Lessee and Manager ..... R. H. STEPHENSON.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1910. [737

FINE OLD "AFTER DINNER" PORTS.

FOR THE XMAS SEASON.

Dow's Vintage 1890.
Caldbeck's Vintage 1896.
Dow's "Four Crown."
Caldbeck's "Royal Tawny."

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
Established 1864.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1910. [33

Hotels.

WEISMANN'S FRESH GRAPES.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1910. [497

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager
Telephone, 230. Telegrams "Astor." [24

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [23

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:	HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:
MONDAY, 12th December.		THURSDAY, 15th December.	
8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN	10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN.
TUESDAY, 13th December.		FRIDAY, 16th December.	
8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM
10.00 P.M. HONAM	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN	10.00 P.M. HONAM	5.15 P.M. KINSHAN
WEDNESDAY, 14th December.		SATURDAY, 17th December.	
8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	5.15 P.M. HONAM		5.15 P.M. HONAM
		SUNDAY, 18th December.	
		10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	

On and after the 1st January the Saloon Fare will be reduced to $6 Hongkong Currency.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,165 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

On SUNDAY, the 18TH DECEMBER, 1910.
The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 4 P.M.
FARES:
1st Class Return $3; Single $1.50. 2nd Class Return $1.00, Single 60 cts.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
(Subject to change according to state of the tide).
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.
When planning your trip to any of the above places it would be as well to call at the Office of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Hotel Mansions, First Floor, and talk matters over with a representative of the Company, who will be glad to quote fares and assist in arranging a trip that will be most pleasant. Illustrated and Descriptive Handbooks, Sailing Lists, Time-tables, &c., can be obtained on application to the
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS
(Opposite the Hongkong Hotel and Blake Pier)
Hongkong. [3

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909 [25

ROLLER SKATING RINK AT THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,
Telephone No. 907.

DAILY SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents; and 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.
Season Tickets $1 each per month.
Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or private Verandahs.
Meals a la carte at all hours.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by application to the Manager.
A String Band will play every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.
A Special Car leaves the rink at 11.10 p.m. every night and runs up to the Hongkong Hotel.
W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1910. [26

COMMERCE,

owes its growth to the steamship, the railroad and the
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.
The time and labor it saves, the volume of work it does, and the opportunities it affords, combine to place the Remington Typewriter in the front rank of business builders.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,
SOLE GENERAL AGENTS FOR
HONGKONG, CANTON & SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For.	Steamers	To sail on
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Benzer (T. 18,350)	WEDNESDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" Capt. H. Formes (T. 16,900)	About WEDNESDAY, 28th Dec.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, NEW-GUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. M. Regener (T. 6,750)	SATURDAY, 31st Dec., at Daylight.
CEBU and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isecke (T. 6,100)	About TUESDAY, 10th January.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1910. [7

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KRUTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1910. [701

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [55

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [61

Intimation

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
4.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon...Every 15 minutes
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [

Intimations.

GENTLEMEN,

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/2 yds.—double wide.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel and Flannelette.

Silk Scarves, assorted colours; Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold plated. Dress Neck Ties, White and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. [682

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1910. [46

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

13, D'AGUILAR STREET,

KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1910. 16

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.1., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length .....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance . 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet × 100 feet × 25 feet deep.

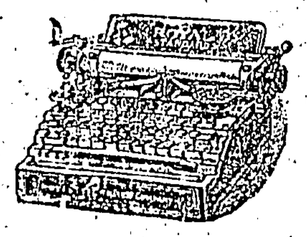
EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1371, Takashimacho Office 291, or 1050, Irifunecho Office 2151.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and Insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [32



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost $165 Little, Last Long. Will Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine will be at your office for free trial

Repair to any Make of TYPEWRITERS, GRAMAPHONES, AND SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and TYPEWRITERS FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT

61, DES VŒUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1910. 41

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... $1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [41

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

ALWAYS IN STOCK AT *REASONABLE PRICES.*

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907 [10

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms. 458

LAU PING KEE.

DEALER IN USED POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

HAS also a Large Assortment of XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in Stock. Prices Moderate.

MONEY CHANGER.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [687

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE at the Premises formerly occupied by [A CHEE & CO.,
17A QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 18 June, 1910. [485

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Oct.	Nov.	Jan - Nov.
Allagar	8,555	3,750	3,877
Alor Pongsu	2,961		15,118
Alor Gajah	—	350	1,072
Alma	1,200	1,800	7,350
Anglo Malay.....	6[illegible],259		5[illegible]5,477
Ayer Kuning.....	402		2,586
Ayer Molek	2,093		18,838
Ayer Panas	1,265	2,100	7,705
Balgownie.....	8,481	9,9[illegible]9	91,847
Batak Rabit	1,728		5,563
Bauteng	4,8[illegible]6		24,127
Batu Caves	15,572		119,612
Batu Tiga		11,251	75,122
Bernam	1,160	1,500	2,600
Bertam			83,893
Bikam	3,335		20,0[illegible]
Brich	1,7[illegible]8		7,6[illegible]0
Bukit Kajang	5,664	7,833	48,[illegible]91
Bukit Rajah			308,965
Bukit Lintang	4,752	6,100	40,820
Bukit Timah.....	1,357	1,246	6,574
Bukit K. B.	691		2,[illegible]95
Bukit Chelaka	4,000		4,000
Carey United.....	10,250	10,250	07,050
Castlefield			31,168
Changkat Serdang	2,955		29,541
Changkat Salak ...	2,3[illegible]4	1,919	11,391
Cheng	975	1,100	3,[illegible]45
Cicely	15,326	15,3[illegible]8	124,725
Consolidated Malay			189,920
Caledonia	23,641		202,868
Chumor			3,174
Chersonese	2,312	3,612	16,554
Chota	900	1,400	2,[illegible]00
Damansara			258,100
Dominion	410	915	1,355
Edinburgh.....	8,000		61,950
Federated (Selang.)			91,3[illegible]8
F.M.S. Rubber.....	34,670	35,950	4[illegible]4,482
Gedong			127,100
Glenealy	2,094	2,132	19,797
Glenshiel	5,317	6,0[illegible]6	40,856
Golden Hope	8,5[illegible]7		60,809
Golconda			104,426
Gula Kalumpong...	12,000		32,800
Hai Kee.....	617		3,130
Harpenden	12,512	11,203	81,645
Haytor	608	114	2,318
Heawood	1,374		6,561
High & Lowlands...	48,353	49,477	45[illegible],573
Inch Kenneth	16,262	17,417	146,101
Indragiri	785		4,663
Jimah.....	410		550
Jugra			60,583
Jebong	23,850		186,250
Kapar Para			97,816
Kamunting.....	9,300	10,560	147,972
Kempsey			27,134
Kepong	5,050		31,639
Klebang.....	559	413	1,435
Kota Tinggi	500		4,998
Kuala Klang			16,592
Kursu	3,[illegible]07		13,765
Krian Rub. Est. ...	4,100		29,554
Kuala Lumpur.....	54,510		455,755
Kuala Selangor ...	7,000		7,000
Laba	20,102	20,128	181,238
Lanadron	28,425	29,656	339,918
Ledbury.....	10,881	12,350	121,751
Linggi	81,000	82,000	751,500
London Asiatic.....	20,777		131,565
Malaka Pindah ...	512		1,394
Malacca Plant	35,000		255,000
Mandai Tekong ...	720	937	2,361
Merton	2,434	2,835	16,741
New Serendah.....	731		2,354
New Singapore ...	80	120	420
North Hummock...			41,018
Nova Scotia			83,405
Padang Jawa.....	910		910
Pajam.....	3,000	4,400	29,700
Pantai.....	—	389	1,391
Petaling	30,620		265,541
Pegoh	5,571	6,009	42,000
Pengkalen Durian	985	1,405	5,343
Perak Plant			98,683
Port Dickson.....	1,150	1,653	8,138
Radella	1,534	1,712	11,415
Rembia	1,415	1,658	9,931
Ribu Rubber.....	7,0[illegible]7		54,853
Rubana	21,357		138,779
Ratanul	2,500	2,750	16,854
R'ber Growers Assn.	3,917		35,230
St. Helena.....	170	262	1,165
Sungat	5,200	9,017	72,778
Selaba	9,000		58,108
Sungei Choh.....	4,550		41,047
Sungei Kapar			120,256
Sandycroft.....	10,[illegible]9	10,135	87,706
Seafield			135,504
Selangor			237,799
Serembau	34,387		315,561
Sembawang	838	944	3,857
Senawang	8,168	9,868	65,741
Shelford.....	10,000	11,000	[illegible]0,[illegible]01
S'pore & Johore.....	14,421	15,641	116,007
Singapore Para ...	5,250	4,250	53,825
Straits Rubber	44,150		240,030
Sungei Salak.....	5,083		16,640
Sungei Way	10,[illegible]8		47,9[illegible]9
Sungkai Chumor...	1,889		6,868
Seaport	870		2,616
Tambalak	970		4,185
Tanjong Malim ...	800	1,700	5,950
Telok Anson.....	1,050		6,789
Tall Ayer	14,485		103,319
Trafalgar	318		2,761
Tremelbye	—		33,863
Talping	500		2,452
Ulu Pandan	530	574	2,885
United Singapore...	2,128	2,469	15,247
United Sumatra ...		5,102	71,135
Vallambrosa			191,400

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—*Singapore Free Press.*]

PO SING.

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH, NO. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presents in great variety and at special rates, suitable to all tastes and purses.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [685

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards — Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below — Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM — Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below — Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards — Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below — Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL — Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below — Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Flagstaff.

F. G. FIGG,
Director.

[illegible]th July, 1892.

CONFERENCE STORY.

THE LAST WORK OF THE LATE KING.

A political correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writing on November 17, states:—The Conference in its origin and inception was the creation of King Edward. Early in the present year the question of asking the King for guarantees came up in the House of Commons and was the subject of repeated discussion. King Edward was at that time at Biarritz. These discussions in Parliament naturally came to his notice and occupied his thoughts. It was pointed out on behalf of the Government that they would be compelled by their own party to take vigorous action against the House of Lords; and that the question of the King's action, supporting the Lords rejected the Veto resolutions, was of surpassing importance, in view of the fact that the rank and file of Liberals were resolute against another election.

It was at this juncture that a Conference between the leaders of the two parties on the lines of that held in 1885 at the instance of Queen Victoria between the Liberals and Conservatives on the reform question, was suggested to his Majesty. He returned from Biarritz on April 7, and on the following day saw Mr. Asquith, while the day after his Majesty had interviews with Lord Morley and Mr Haldane. It is safe to assume that at these interviews the general outline of the Conference was agreed upon. Then followed a terribly tragic event. On April 30 the great peacemaker went to Sandringham; on May 6 he returned to his capital a dying man; and on May 6 he breathed his last.

THE TRUCE OF GOD.

The death of King Edward reconciled all parties for the moment in a common truce of God. In these circumstances it was easy to push forward the Conference and to make the final arrangements for it, the more so as King George had from the first approved the idea. But the first announcement to the public was not made till June 10, whence it was commonly believed that the Conference was the result of King Edward's death, whereas it was the fruit of his labours in the last hours of his life.

The first meeting of the Conference was held on June 17, and very early in the proceedings the two parties arrived at a provisional understanding that the best method of settling disputes between the two Houses was by way of a Joint Committee. On July 4, The Times published what was regarded as an inspired communique, indicating the outlines of the understanding as follows:

The suggestion is that Lords and Commons should nominate an equal number of representatives to the Joint Committee; that the Commons should be nominated on the same principle that guides the Committee of Selection in constituting committees—that is to say, so as to reflect proportionally the strength of parties in the House; and that the Lords should contribute an equal number of Liberal and Unionist Peers. Thus, if for purposes of illustration the number of the Joint Committee was ten, there would under present conditions be nominated to it for the Commons twenty-one Liberals, three Labour members, five Nationalists, and twenty-one Unionists; and for the Lords twenty-five Liberal Peers and and twenty-five Unionist Peers. If in taking the final decision the members of the Joint Committee voted strictly according to party, and if the Nationalist and Labour members were supporting the Government's Bill, there would in this case be fifty-four votes for and forty-six against the measure—a majority of eight. A Committee so constituted would almost inevitably pass any Government measure on which there was a deadlock between the two Houses.

But this provisional understanding having been reached, it was pointed out by some of the members of the Conference that, even if an agreement on this issue of the Lords were arrived at, it might only make the beginning of those difficulties which might confront the Government. The case may have been stated in this fashion: If we agree to a Joint Committee we must exclude a number of fundamental issues from its decision; and even if we agree as to these, how are you going to guarantee the acceptance of the decision of the Conference by your wild men?

THE CRISIS.

It is not unlikely that there then arose a quite informal discussion as to the differences which separated the moderate men of both parties on the great fundamental questions of the Army, the Navy, Colonial relations, including the subject of Colonial Preference, Home Rule, Federation, Devolution, and Social Reform. It was recognised that the differences disclosed were so small as not to preclude the possibility in grave emergency of the moderate men of both parties coming together to form a Ministry.

The proposal with regard to the Lords had already been debated, so that hopes of a satisfactory settlement were bright. This was the situation as it existed at the end of last month.

But then came the moment when from these informal discussions the Conference had to return to its original business. The question of the Joint Committee was debated once more, and a week ago, it was agreed that Mr. Balfour should lay the proposals of the Conference before his more intimate colleagues in his last Ministry.

The position taken up by an influential section of Unionist Peers who had not been members of the Conference was this: If we are to be deprived of our powers, let it be done by the constituencies and not by any Conference. Their opposition to the Joint Committee carried the day, and it only remained for Mr. Balfour to announce this decision to Mr. Asquith.

TALKING PICTURES.

If the report which comes from America is correct, that Edison has perfected an invention to give the appropriate sounds to a cinematograph show, the competition of the electric theatres, which is already being keenly felt by theatre and music hall managers, will be materially increased. Before a number of American Pressmen he recently gave a demonstration of the invention, in conjunction with a bioscope show. First a heavy steel ball was thrown on the ground and shown on the screen. As it struck the floor the sound was distinctly heard. A plate was then thrown down and broken into pieces, and the characteristic sound of broken crockery was heard at the same time. The inventor then struck a table several times with a large hammer, and the sound reproduced was also deafening. The exhibition terminated with three or four loud "honk, honks" of a motor horn. In each case the action in the picture and the reproduction of the sound were simultaneous, and a wonderful realism was added to the scene.

A ZULU'S STORY.

CLAIMS TO HAVE DIRECTED THE LATE GENERAL BULLER

A Zulu induna, of the Nkandhla district, through the Durban Court, has asked for a reward of £40 and 80 head of cattle in return for services which he claims to have rendered to General Sir Redvers Buller during the Boer war, states a Central News Durban correspondent. The Zulu, whose name is Malinga has related through the Zulu interpreter attached to the court some remarkable stories of General Buller's repeated attempts to relieve Ladysmith, and declares that it was through him that the final attack on the Boers at Tugela Heights proved successful, he having originated the plan of operations after five previous efforts had been made without success. The Natal Mercury, which chronicles the details of Malinga's claim, offers no opinion on its merits, but states that many of the points of the man's story coincide with what actually happened.

Briefly, Malinga says that during the siege of Ladysmith he was practising in the district as a medicine man. He had commanded an impi of young men during the Zulu war, and had on that account been dubbed Kontla (colonel), and when the natives were called together by General Buller, the latter asked him if he could still handle an impi. To this Malinga replied that what he had done before he could do again, and he was thereupon invited to direct the movements of General Buller's forces, being promised a reward if he did so to advantage. The Boers at the time occupied a position on the Makala Hill, and the adoption of his plan of attack ended in their complete rout, some thirty of them being left behind. After the relief of Ladysmith, Malinga returned to Nkandhla, and on visiting Estcourt later learned that General Buller had crossed the sea. Subsequently Malinga was imprisoned in connection with the native rebellion, though protesting his innocence, and while he was serving his sentence he told of his services to the British Army. He was informed that a letter had been sent to General Buller, who had replied that he (Malinga) should go first and see his children and then bring up his case. Malinga, who is an elderly man of fine appearance, and is said to have been an induna at Sandhlwana, brought a native with him to support this story

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 15th Dec., 1910, 100 cts. per $ Mex

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	℔	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	22
" Roast—Shiu " "	"	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	"	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung	"	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know	per set	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	85
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per ℔	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	each	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yio	"	9
Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
" Liver—Ngau Gon	℔	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	℔	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	"	22
" Brains—Chi Know	per set	24
" Feet—Chi Keok	"	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	"	25
" Head—Chi Tau	"	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	each	13
" Kidneys—Chi Yio	pair	9
" Liver—Chi Kon	℔	30
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	"	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	15
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok	set	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum	each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yio	"	9
" Liver—Yeung Gon	℔	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	"	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	"	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	"	10

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	℔	28
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	28
Ducks—Ap	"	20
Doves—Pan Kau	each	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz.	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	℔	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese—Ngo	"	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ngo	pair	80
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each	4.50
Hare—Tu Chai	"	70
Partridge—Che Khoo	"	65
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair	$ 75
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each	25
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	"	22
Quail—Um-Chun	"	16
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chauk	dozen	—
Snipe—Sa Chui	each	24
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	per ℔	70
" Hen— " " Na	"	50
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap	pair	1.20
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	"	50
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap	per pair	1.00

FISH.

		Cents
Barbel—Ka Yu	℔	9
Bream—Bin Yu	"	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	18
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	17
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	16
Crabs—Hai	"	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	14
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	"	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	"	12
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	"	8
Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu	"	15
" Fresh water—Tam Sui-Yu	"	15
" Yellow—Wong Sin	"	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	"	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan	"	56
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	"	12
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	"	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	16
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	15
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	"	16
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	22
Oysters—Sang Hoo	"	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	"	15
Perch—Tau Loo	"	14
Pike—Ya Paw Poong	"	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	20
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	26
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	48
Ray—Pei Pa Sa	"	8
Rock Fish—Sak Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chau Yu	"	10
Salmon, (Oxen), fresh water—Ma Yau Yu	"	38
Shark—Sa Yu	℔	8
Skate—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps—Ha	"	22
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	14
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	"	14
Tench—Wan Yu	"	15
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	"	
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	"	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan	℔	25
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko	"	22
" (Chefoo)—Tim Chun Ping Ko	"	15
" Small—Hoi Tong	"	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu	℔	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	"	4
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	"	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou	"	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz	each	12
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz	℔	24
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	"	6
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	"	8
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Gon	"	20
" Fresh, Lai Chi		—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong		18
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong		—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz	per doz.	—
Oranges, Tim Chang	℔	8
" Small—Tai Kut	catty	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut		—
Olives—Pak Lam	℔	—
Passion Fruit	each	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li	℔	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	"	—
Peanuts,—Fa Sung		12
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chio		6
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law	each	18
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang Paw-law	"	—
Plantains—Tai Chiu	℔	1
Plums, Swatow—Heung Lai		—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
Walnuts, Hop Tou		12
" Green—Sang Hop Tou		—
Shanghai Lo Kwat	℔	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk	℔	7
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau		8
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau		7
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi		2
Beans, Long—Tau Kok		10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker		4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker		4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun		10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy		2
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	each	—
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh hai	"	6
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	"	3
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi Fa	each	10
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi-fa	each	8
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa		5
Carrots—Kam Shun		6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy		5
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi		5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi		—
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu		8
" Red—Hung Fa "		10
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu		8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu		8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa		2
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa		10
Garlic—Suen Tau		6
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung		3
" old—Lo Keung		5
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	℔	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	piece	4
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	each	2
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	"	4
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	"	5
Musk Melon		—
Mushrooms, fresh—Sang Cho Kho		—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau		7
" Green—Sang Chung		4
" S'hai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau		5
" Japan—Yat Poon " "		—
Okroes—Mo Ker		8
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai	℔	10
Green Peas—Cheng Tau		10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu		3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai		3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai		3
" American—Fa Ki " "		8
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai		2
" Macao—Oh Moon " "		—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa		3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	℔	4
Rhubarb		—
Shallots—Con Chung Tau		5
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi		—
Spinach—Yin Choi		4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker		5
Taro—Wu Tau		3
Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak		2
" English—Yeung Low Pak	piece	2
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa		3
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi		6
" Caltrops—Lan Kok	℔	—
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau	"	5
Yams—Tai Shu		4
Sago	per bundle	8

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH", should be addressed to The Editor, 47, Des Voeux Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1910.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN PEKING.

In these days of hustle and bustle, we have grown accustomed to find even in the world of literature and the precincts of the publisher's office that same spirit of impatience which calls out for "Speed, speed, more speed!" in the grosser walks of commercial life and trade. No sooner is a great war over, than books innumerable about it are thrust, still damp from the press, into the hands of the public. Mr. Winston Churchill's book on his African tour appears, one might say, contemporaneously with his return to England. Mr. Roosevelt has not lost the feel of his sporting rifle before the record of his shooting trip is set out in glowing pages. And so with our explorers who seek to unfathom the ice-bound mysteries of the Arctic and Antarctic Zones: these gallant men have hardly had time to thaw before the insistent printer's devil is worrying them for "copy." The present-day publisher demands that the story of any great achievement—even the record of commonplace doings on the part of a "great one of the earth"—should be written up instanter and served up piping hot before public enthusiasm and interest have had time to cool. In this sense, it is rather remarkable to find Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street, W., London, publishing only to-day the book whose title is used as the heading to this notice; for one's first thought on looking at the sub-title of the volume, "Being Experiences during the Siege of the Legations," is almost certain to be, that surely this subject has been written about in every possible aspect to the fullest degree desirable. But one requires only to open the pages to be made to change one's opinion in this matter. It is true that ten years have elapsed since the occurrence of those events recounted in the book; but its authoress, Mrs. R. S. Hooker, shows by her works the best of all justification for giving it to the world. Though belated, it is none the less valuable. From the very method of its compilation, "Behind the Scenes in Peking" contains a great deal of that *naïveté*, that frankness of written speech, which we generally associate with that greatest of all diarists, Samuel Pepys. And in the same breath let it be said, that our authoress never permits herself an indulgence in that kind of uncharitable openness—so-called candour—which pervades the pages of a much discussed book entitled "I, Myself" recently written by the widow of a former English Cabinet Minister. Mrs. Hooker went through the siege of the Legations in Peking from the beginning to the end, sharing the burdens of the male defenders, tending the wounded as well as the sick mothers and babies, making sandbags for the barricades, helping to pass buckets of water from the wells to the blazing buildings set on fire by the Boxers: in fact, doing whatever could be accomplished by any able-bodied sister amongst the small but heroic band of women who underwent the hardships, and dangers, and bloodshed of that memorable siege. The authoress is obsessed of the feeling that her experiences were out of the common, presenting new aspects of events, during which she was on the stage and behind the scenes at the same time. The contents of her pages are taken from letters, owing to circumstances never sent, and from her diary, written spasmodically throughout the siege. It is a well known fact that a person will enter in his diary many things which he would not divulge to the outside world in their entirety and without carefully sub-editing. Mrs. Hooker obviously excised her private writings of much of their original matter but she has left quite enough of her piquant commentatory to lend savour to the whole narrative. It is just in these little asides that we find the authoress at her best; although her account of the siege itself with its daily round of alarms, attacks, counter-attacks and conflagrations leaves little to be desired from the point of view of terse and vivid description. Mrs. Hooker was with Mrs. H. Squiers at a health resort in the hills some fifteen miles from Peking when they got the first intimation of active operations being started by the Boxers. This was the burning of Feng-tai and the blowing up of the steel bridge on the railway there. Dr. Morrison, afterwards followed by Mr. Squiers with one armed Cossack, came to the rescue of the women, the children and governesses, who next day were all conveyed in safety back to Peking. Three days later the party of 365 allied marines sent up from Tientsin arrived and lent reassurance to the Legation occupants. Preparations were hurriedly made for the women and children to leave Peking for Tientsin but when the time for departure approached it was found to be then too late, as the Boxers were in force along the railway route burning station buildings and destroying the permanent way. And so the story goes on, following up the various stages of the siege—how the Foreign Legations, one after another, had to be abandoned and the whole population to be concentrated in the British Legation, which made the best obtainable rallying point and last post of defence by reason of its superior strategical situation. The failure of Mr. Conger, the U.S. Minister, to realise the real seriousness of the Boxer rising is severely commented upon. "The white dazzling star of optimism," she writes, "is blinding him to facts, and with the British Minister to stand with him in his position he says that the Boxer movement is only a few fanatics, and the mobs and incendiaries but slight demonstrations of the yearly spring riots." That the rising was no mere fanatical outbreak was sufficiently shown in the long and desperate siege which lasted for the next two months. The fighting, the weak and terrorised Government, the massacre of Chinese Christians, and the repeated attacks on the Legations by guns and firebrands, the murder of Foreign Ministers, and the burning down of missions and churches: all these served to make the days of the siege very extraordinary ones indeed. Mrs. Hooker throws some highly interesting side lights on the daily life of the beleaguered Legation garrison and tells some strange stories of pusillanimity displayed where least suspected on the part of certain of the defenders as well as (thank goodness!) records of personal valour, like that of young Vargo Squiers when he drove a cart through the Boxer-crowded streets and at the risk of his life brought back a supply of tinned meat from one of the abandoned foreign shops in the city. It is curious to learn that but for tactfulness, there was a serious danger in the latter days of the siege of international rupture among the allies. "The atmosphere of the besieged in Peking," we read, "was not one of peace, but of bitterest feeling, especially strong against the British, for no other reason than that the other nations begrudge the strategical superiority of the English position." Happily the situation was delicately handled, and good relationships were at least outwardly observed until the welcome arrival of the Relief Party. The value of Mrs. Hooker's book is greatly enhanced by quite of a number of excellent photographs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE visitors to the Nanking Exhibition since its opening totalled 250,000.

A GREAT fire at Brest has resulted in the destruction of two-thirds of the Arsenal.

DR. Morrison is expected to leave London on his way to Peking late in January next.

A COOLIE was this morning sentenced to one month's "hard" and "six hours' stocks for the larceny of two rattan chairs.

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette* that the name of the Eastern Entertainment Company, Limited, has been struck off the Register.

A CHINAMAN was awarded six months and six hours' stocks this morning for the larceny of 100 catties of rice valued at $5.50.

THE name of Dr. Eleanor Whitworth Perkins (Alice Memorial Hospital) has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners in the Colony.

THE Master of the s.s. *Ruby* reports having raised on the 10th instant, a large red buoy with long staff adrift:—Longitude 117° 55' E. Latitude 23° 25' N.

THE subscription griffins are due to arrive per s.s. *Chiman* to-morrow and will be drawn for at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository at 5 p.m. on the same day.

ACCORDING to a New York cable of Nov. 20 Major-General Wood, the Chief of the General Staff of U.S. Army, is advocating the organization of a reserve army of 300,000 strong.

THE Chinese Government has decided to permit Japan to participate in the Government loan originally arranged with Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France.

AN Indian constable was ordered to pay a cook $60 compensation at the Magistracy this morning for damaging his bangle during an assault in Des Voeux Road opposite the Victoria Skating Rink.

MR. James Dunnuir, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, has entered a suit against Mr. M'Kenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, for $1,000,000 (£200,000). The claim arises out of the recent sale of coal properties.

THE Chinese Government is reported to have placed an order with a German shipbuilding concern for a torpedo-boat destroyer of 400 tons, a contract having been signed recently. Messrs. Krupp & Co. will also receive a similar order according to the same report.

WE are asked by the Colonial Secretary to state that the list of names of the Committee appointed to consider arrangements for the reception of Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany represents only the British portion of the proposed Committee and was prematurely published.

THE U.S. Senate has appropriated £10,000 for the purpose of establishing a biological station, to study the contagious diseases of fish. Cancer is one of these diseases. A careful study of these diseases in fish may result in assisting the medical profession in alleviating one of the most dreadful of human afflictions.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Alec Fleming Churchill to be First Assistant Director of Public Works with effect from the 27th November, 1910, *vice* Patrick Nicholas Hill Jones, transferred to the Gold Coast.

THE Chinese Government is reported to have instructed the new Minister to the Court of St. James, H. E. Liu Yu-lin, to approach the British Government with the request that permission be given to send more students to the English Navy in view of the reorganization of the Chinese Navy, for training, as the present *limit of thirty is far too small.*

IN connection with Japan's new Tariff, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs has sent a letter to the Liberals in Lancashire, stating that as Great Britain has recently succeeded in negotiations with France concerning the tariff question, and concluded a satisfactory agreement similar to those arranged by various countries whose trade is protected, it is expected that a similar result can be effected in negotiations with Japan

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 10 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865. Ordinance No. 26 of 1910 entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Amendment Ordinance, 1910. Ordinance No. 27 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Dangerous Goods.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

ARBORIAL VANDALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—As one who has ever had an eye to the beauties of nature, may I, through the medium of your columns, raise a voice of protest against the vandalism responsible for the destruction of a very valuable tree in the heart of the city. To my great regret I noticed this morning a number of men with axes busily hewing at the big trunk of a pagoda tree (*ficus elastica*) on the roadside just at the entrance to the Dairy Farm's Town Depôt. It was one of the finest and shadiest trees in this locality. In the early morning the topmost branches had been lopped off and later it became evident that the woodman was not to spare that tree. It had a girth of three or four feet, attained after several years of growth. There is no question but that, standing where it did, it afforded splendid shade and helped to beautify this particular part of the road. "Glenealy" has been sufficiently despoiled of its primitive beauty by the erection of some unsightly houses in the place of the old rockeries. Why permit the work of vandalism to be prosecuted any farther? The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart is a stalwart champion of the retention of the aesthetic aspects of the City. I hope he will move in Council against robbing the Colony of the remaining few of its beauty spots.—Yours, etc.

OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1910.

ANOTHER HARBOUR OUTRAGE.

JUNK'S CREW DRIVEN INTO BOAT-HOLD AND CRAFT LOOTED.

In our last issue we reported a case where a sampan-woman was robbed by two men. The master and part-owner of a licenced trading junk now reports to the Police that at 10 p.m. on the 15th inst., while sailing off Sandy Bay on his way to Aberdeen harbour with a cargo of grass, a junk came alongside with five men on board. The men boarded the trading junk and after ransacking the vessel removed goods to the value of $ 8 20. The robbers then took charge of the junk and sailed to Lamma Island, and having driven the victims into the hold, the robbers nailed it up. In this uncomfortable position, they remained for about half an hour but after a hard struggle they managed to release themselves and on gaining the deck, they found that the robbers had disappeared

GRAND HOTEL.

FORTHCOMING BILLIARD HANDICAP.

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel (late Oriental Hotel) is making preparations for a billiard handicap tournament to take place shortly. Handsome prizes will be awarded to the winners. First prize: a gold watch; second prize: a silver cup and for the highest break, a cue.

FISHING TRAWLERS IN HONGKONG.

NEW REGULATIONS FRAMED BY GOVERNMENT.

The following regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Sections 2 (4) and 32 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, are published in the current issue of the *Government Gazette.*

1. No vessel propelled by steam or other mechanical power, other than oars and sails, shall trawl within the waters of the Colony, or within three nautical miles of the coast thereof.

2. Every such vessel of European design, while regularly engaged in trawling upon the high seas, shall have the option of paying her light dues, under Section 32, and Table P of the Schedule to the above named Ordinance, or of compounding for such light dues by the payment of a monthly sum according to the scale annexed hereto.

3. It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master, in such cases as he may think fit, to issue, to any of such vessels of European design, a permit which shall exempt such vessel from the provisions of Section 2 of the above named Ordinance, in so far as entering and clearing is concerned, but the Master of any such vessel so exempted shall render a monthly return of such vessel's movements to the Harbour Master.

Scale of composition for light dues for ships of European design, propelled by steam or other mechanical power, other than oars and sails, engaged in fishing from the Colony:—

Net Register Tons.	*Composition Fee per annum.*
Less than 50 tons	$ 180 per annum.
50 to 150 "	$ 270 "
100 to 150 "	$ 450 "
150 to 200 "	$ 630 "
200 to 250 "	$ 810 "
250 to 300 "	$ 1,000 "

SEVERAL new orders have recently been issued with reference to the study of the Chinese language by persons employed in the I. M. Customs. One of these is to the effect that before further promotion can be granted members of the Indoor staff will be required to pass an examination in Chinese, while members of this department who are going home on leave next year will also have to pass a similar examination. The study of Chinese will in future become necessary, in the case of employees in both the Coast Inspectors and the Engineers Departments of the I. M. Customs.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

LARGE JUNK RUNS INTO A STEAM LAUNCH.

A collision occurred in the harbour shortly after 11 o'clock this afternoon. While a large junk was making for the praya wall along side Douglas Pier a steam-launch was seen going in the direction of Blake Pier. The accident took place opposite the Douglas Pier, when the coxswain of the launch tried to cross the junk's bow instead of her stern. On doing so, the junk ran into the launch and tore the awning at the stern, carrying away three or four pieces of canvas. Fortunately, the launch did not capsize, otherwise the Europeans on board would have performed an unrehearsed immersion. The accident was directly due to the carelessness of the launch coxswain.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next at 3.45 p.m. Following are among the orders of the day:—

Correspondence relative to Malaria at Shaukiwan.

Correspondence relative to the Tsim Sha Tsui Market Limits.

Correspondence relative to the illegal occupation of No. 63, Hok Un Kok by vagrants

Report from the Government Analyst and Bacteriologist on the public water supplies for the month of November, 1910.

List of legal proceedings taken by the Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 903-1909 for the month of November, 1910.

JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

TRENCHANT CRITICISM BY MANILA ORGAN.

Recently, we dealt in a leading article with the newly-formed regulations aimed at restricting the freedom of the Press in China. Following upon our remarks, the pertinent views expressed by the *Manila Times* on the question makes interesting reading:—

Being an editor in China must be a precarious existence. There is a reform movement on in China and among other liberal and generous steps inspired by the new spirit that is abroad in the land was a liberalization of the rules under which newspapers are permitted to exist. The question went to a sage old commission and in due time a draft of the new rules was submitted to the central government. Rule XI reported by the committee probably makes the widest reform of all. It deals with the important item of libel and its sweeping liberality is best shown in its own language. Here it is: "No language derogatory to the reputation of any person shall be printed in any paper, regardless of whether the statement be true or not." Now if this is the last word in the emancipation of the press of China we would like to know what the rule as to libel was before the regulations were so generously broadened and liberalized. The gentlemen of the white wigs who preside in the law courts of Great Britain have for long ruled that in certain circumstances "the greater the truth the greater the libel" but nothing quite so restrictive was ever written as this sweeping rule of the Chinese which takes every thing within its broad embrace.

There are several newspapers enlisted in the reform movement in China and despite various vicissitudes they have largely contributed to such success as it has attained. They should have a large part in what remains to be done but if the rule of eleven is to be enforced on them they are going to have very hard sledding.

There are a good many things about this Chinese reform movement that raise big question marks. The National Assembly has made a very spirited fight for a representative parliament, combatting both the grand council and the official classes and the throne which made surrender to them, but the indications now are that it has been whipped. The old official classes are quite firmly intrenched and the fight to dislodge them must be a long and hard one. But the fear of more foreign agression and the demonstrated inability of the present government to withstand it are making some impression on the people and if there is a growth in this sentiment the parliament must come within a few years.

Editing a newspaper in the Philippines is not entirely a matter of pleasure but all memory of sorrow vanishes after a moment's contemplation of Rule XI.

RULES re accidents occurring on the Kowloon-Canton Railway are published in the *Government Gazette.*

THE Japanese Government, it is stated, will commence the construction of the broad gauge railway some 70 miles in length, from Tokyo to Shimonoseki early in 1911, if the proposed measures receive the support of the Diet. The Tokyo to Yokohama lines will become three double track lines, consisting of the present line, a new electric car track, of which the construction will soon begin, and the proposed broad gauge track.

PRESIDENT Taft's plan for the fortification of the Panama Canal has been strongly opposed by Mr. Winter. The Disbursement Investigation Committee of Congress has also reported to the effect that the fortification of the canal is not necessary and that the Canal zone should be made neutral. The Republicans are expected to oppose this report while many Democrats will support it. Whether or not Mr. Taft will obtain sufficient votes in support of his plan, will depend on economic development.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

GOVERNORSHIP OF MACAO

LIEUT. MACHADO APPOINTED.

SENHOR VIDAL RESUMES JUDICIAL DUTIES.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Macao, 17th Dec., 1910,
1.46 p.m.

In a despatch received from Lisbon, the Provisional Republican Government expresses its approval of Senhor Vidal's (the Acting Governor's) patriotism and permits him to resume his duties as Chief Justice of Macao.

Lieutenant A. Machado, private secretary of ex-Governor Senhor Eduardo Marques, and a son of Sir Joaquim Machado, the Macao Delimitation Commissioner, was appointed Governor this morning.

The appointment is a very popular one and has given satisfaction to all parties in the Colony.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(*Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph"*)

TONNAGE DUES AT SHANGHAI.

Chow Ting-pan, a member of the National Assembly in Peking, has been demanding explanations of the Revenue Council touching the tonnage dues collected at Shanghai. He finds that during the last ten years the sum of about eleven million taels was collected at Shanghai in respect of tonnage dues and desires to know what has become of the balance of that enormous sum after paying for the upkeep of the light-houses and discharging other obligations

ANOTHER STRANGE RUMOUR.

It is stated that a representative of a certain shipbuilding yard in England has arrived in Peking for the purpose of making overtures to the Army Advisory Council and the Naval Board with a view to inducing the latter to establish a large Arsenal in China. The English firm will undertake to build men-of-war and meet all kinds of Army requirements. A site for the Arsenal will be selected in due course. It is reported that two foreign powers have entered a protest against these proceedings on receipt of the news.

FOOT-BINDING.

It is reported that H. E. Tong, Minister of Education, has memorialized the Throne stating that all the Provincial local authorities should be instructed to prohibit foot-binding. Any woman who violates this order will be debarred from having honorary titles conferred on her.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Recently, the Senate has repeatedly discussed the question of reducing the Naval Funds. The Grand Council and the High Naval Commissioners consider that any reduction would affect the dignity of the Empire whereupon a special Naval Board has been inaugurated. The funds voted on behalf of the Navy will be increased in future instead of being reduced. Telegrams have been sent to the high officials of the various provinces requesting them to submit the most suitable proposals for the reorganization of the Navy with a view to their being eventually adopted.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN SUMMONED TO PEKING.

Prince Tsai-hsun has wired to Admiral Li Chun in Canton urging him to proceed to Peking to hold a consultation on Naval matters.

NEW TREATY PORT.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern provinces, H. E. Hse-liang, has memorialized the Throne by wire stating that as the opening of Hu Loo Island as a treaty port requires the expenditure of a large sum of money, he has suggested to the Ministry of Finance to advance the necessary funds at an as early a date as possible.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

An attractive programme is announced by the management of the above for to-night. Miss Vera Ferrace, the eminent Shanghai artiste, will appear in the garb of a cow boy accompanied by appropriate songs. She will also render a ditty entitled "Little Girl" written by herself, which should prove a great draw. Miss Mae Montgomery and Mr. Chas. Castleman excite roars of laughter with their clever sketches brimful of witty passages and Miss Montgomery appears in pleasing numbers. In addition to this, the science of telepathy and thought-transmission as expounded by Mr. Castleman is a prominent feature of the performance nightly. New pictures will be thrown on the screen and among these will be included "The Mica Mine," "The Resin Industry," "A Difficult Task," "Display of Horsemanship" and "The Gas Inspector."

THE census of 1910 shows a population of 3,691,000 for Greater Berlin, that is, an increase of about half a million since 1905, when Greater Berlin had 3,192,002 inhabitants.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE JERRY-BUILDER'S PARADISE.

We have by no means come out of the woods yet so far as building collapses in the Colony are concerned. The verdict of the jury returned the other day in connection with the recent Aberdeen Street tragedy can scarcely be said to be reassuring to house dwellers in jerry-built Hongkong but under the circumstances, any other verdict would have been not a little surprising. There are the days when it would appear to be positively dangerous to let loose toy balloons in the air lest some dreadful catastrophe occur. In all seriousness, I would throw out a suggestion to the Building Authority and that is that the ambitious French aerial expert who shortly intends to visit the Colony with his flying machines should be made fully acquainted with the great risks he will incur when taking a trip in mid-air and might possibly be involved in a manslaughter charge in case of accident. It would indeed afford a philosopher food for reflection in the event of a mishap, when the slightest contact of the aerial monster with some of the houses in Chinatown might very probably bring the tenement toppling down on the heads of the gaping crowd below. The flying genius will then naturally behold soft visions of as I have said before, a manslaughter trial in a Hongkong Court of Justice. For it must be apparent to all that hovering in mid-air of all places in Hongkong perched on an aeroplane over the tops of mud built dwellings is a dangerous pastime these days and the game is scarcely worth the candle. But let us hope this is only a hideous conception of my mind—a mere figment of the imagination. What we are more actively concerned with is—who are the parties who must have reaped a veritable harvest of shekels at the expense of human lives? Probably, some are dead and gone and others might in all likelihood be enjoying their riches on some distant soil. While on this subject, I would like to ask a question—is it so very difficult, after all, to have some sort of a record kept of the original parties who are responsible for the erection of these structures? It is to be hoped that these sins of omission will not occur in future years.

THE HOBBLE SKIRT.

Last week, I mentioned a case where a Yankee Judge was so convulsed with laughter indirectly through a hobble skirt, that it almost ended in a tragedy. This week, I have the painful duty to record a real tragedy which took place as a direct result of the twentieth-century abomination which has won Dame Fortune's favour. The Paris correspondent of a London paper telegraphing recently said:—The hobble skirt claimed yet another victim yesterday among the fashionable crowd at the Chantilly races. A horse which was being led through the paddock suddenly ran away, and dashed through the spectators. One lady was unable to run owing to the tightness of her "robe entrave," and fell under the horse. One of the animal's shoes caught in her hair, and dragged her along for a considerable distance. She sustained a fractured skull. Several other persons were also seriously hurt. After the above tragedy, it will simply be a suicidal policy for women to court danger—and perhaps death in this manner merely to satisfy the whims of that monster called Fashion.

"TUBE" FASHION.

While on this subject dear to the feminine heart, it will not be out of place to give another instance of the outrages committed by what is euphemistically termed Fashion. A Fashion Note in a Home paper states that the most modern and advanced note in feminine fashion is struck at the Shaftesbury Theatre, where a tall brunette, appearing in "The Radian," raises nightly a murmur of interest as she advances down the stage in—not one tube skirt but two, a gray and pink divided skirt, a very triumph of material art. But the apparition which surprises and, in some cases, no doubt, startles, the audience in no way disturbs the equanimity of the fashionable dressmaker. We have been expecting this skirt to make its appearance for some time past, said the manager of a Bond-street establishment to a *Daily Mail* representative. It seems to be a logical development of the narrow and ever narrowing tube skirt. The fact, too, that so many women are to be seen riding astride in the park each morning would seem to point to divided dress for outdoor wear. I do not think women will ever abandon the graceful skirt for evening and indoors, but I certainly think it quite possible they may adopt some form of divided skirt for country and outdoor wear. Was not the philosopher wise who gave expression to his thoughts by saying "Live and see?"

FACTS AND FANCIES.

American journalism stops at nothing. Statements are sometimes made that are sufficiently wild and inspired by a source of whose existence nobody works of to startle the world and make it sit up and look. How would the following passage strike the ordinary reader?—

"It is possible that the trouble in Portugal may result in an American girl ascending the throne of that nation. Dom Miguel of Braganza, the pretender to the throne, has announced that he has no intention of pressing his claims, but his son, who married Anita Stewart of New York, has made no such declarations. At the time of the marriage of Miss Stewart with Prince Miguel the fact that this American heiress might become the Queen of Portugal was commented upon. The marriage occurred in Scotland in the presence of Royal and notable social guests on Sept. 15, 1909. It was noted at the time that Dom Miguel of Braganza, the father of the prince was the pretender to the Portuguese throne but that he had no intention to press his claim on the throne, being disposed to resign in favour of his son, the prince. The prince and his American wife since their marriage have divided their time between their home in Austria and Mrs. Smith's London residence." Possibly, if Prince Miguel paid a visit to America, he would be convinced of the homely wisdom contained in the axiom that one has to go abroad to learn of events at home.

A NAVAL ANECDOTE.

A story of discipline (as it is sometimes understood) from the Reminiscences of Admiral Montagu: The officer of the morning watch had only joined the ship the night before, and had not set eyes on his second in command until he appeared on deck at 7.45 a.m., just before the colours are hoisted and the band plays the national air. "Good morning, sir," quoth the newly arrived young lieutenant. There was no answer, while the two paced up and down the break of the poop, passing each other. The lieutenant made two more shots with his "Good morning, sir!" At the fourth, the commander stopped. "What's that you said?" asked the great disciplinarian grimly. "Nothing particular, sir; I was merely saying 'Good morning,' to you, sir, as I did not see you on joining yesterday evening." "Oh, indeed! 'Good morning,' is it? Now, I tell you once for all, there's no good morning with me: it's all work, sir—work!"

A NAIR-W SHAVE.

At present, when the question of the cutting of the queue is exercising the minds of most people, both Europeans and Chinese, a barber story will be appreciated. It appears that there are worse perils than overcharges in country barbers' shops. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* once related how he "went into a Cornish village barber's, and found a youth there with an apron on, who smothered my face with scap and took up a razor. In a moment he had gashed my right cheek in three places, and I sprang from the chair in righteous wrath. Just then a man appeared at the door of the cottage and the youth dodged past him and was gone in a flash. The man explained that he had been to attend at a customer's house, and had left the youth to mind his cottage. 'He's bit daft, sir, and he's always wanting to shave somebody.' I have never had a more narrow shave."

LOVELY WOMAN AGAIN.

A writer to the *Evening Standard* says that the chief bar to a lady ever making a really good billiard player is her lack of power of concentration. The same thing at Bridge. Let four men sit down for a night's play, for hour after hour, you will scarcely hear a word spoken that does not relate to the game. Make a "mixed foursome" of it, however, and between each deal there will be any amount of delightful chatter followed by—"Is it my deal?" "What are trumps?" etc., etc. Not a particularly gallant observation to make, I fancy, but there's one thing to commend it—it is true.

CASUAL CRITIC.

BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

The profits of the British and Chinese Corporation suffered a further shrinkage in the year to June 30th last, amounting to £11,400, in comparison with £14,000 for the previous twelve months, and though the balance brought in is larger, the sum available for appropriation is £1,000 lower at £23,700. By cutting down the carry-forward, the directors are able to maintain the dividend at 10 per cent. the amount remaining undivided being £1,000 lower at £10,700. The earnings of an undertaking of this class, the company being engaged in the business of contractors for public works, are naturally liable to considerable fluctuation, and the present profits show a great falling-off from the exceptional achievement of 1907-8, when a surplus of £103,300 was realised, enabling the directors to recommend a 20 per cent. dividend and the transfer of £60,000 to reserve. The reserve fund remains £400,000.

NEW CANCER TREATMENT.

SCIENTIST'S EXPERIMENTS.

The medical correspondent of a London paper thus describes a new treatment for cancer:—Cooking a cancer instead without burning or charring the tissues, is the basis of a new treatment for malignant growths now being experimented with by a Hamburg scientist, Professor Naglesmidt. The new treatment, called diathermy from the Greek to heat through, is an application of the ordinary high frequency electrical current. Two electrodes, similar to those in use with ordinary batteries, are placed one on each side of the part to be treated, the cooking current passing from the one electrode to the other through the tissues. No pain is felt in the skin, nor are the surface tissues affected in the least, although the tissues of the deeper parts can be actually solidified by the heat. While as yet the technique has not yet been perfected, the aim of the operator in treating a cancer is to heat the growth to such a point that the blood vessels and lymph channels from which the growth obtains its nourishment may be sealed up. In this way the malignant growth is both cooked to death and starved. By thus blocking up the lymph channels in the neighbourhood of the growth it is hoped that the spread of the disease to distant parts may be checked. If cancer really is a germ caused disease (a conclusion which practically all modern research work supports) the application locally of a degree of heat which will solidify all living tissues, including contained bacteria, theoretically should stop the development of the tumour.

Another disease which it is expected will answer well to diathermy, is bone tuberculosis. The most the modern surgeon can do with a joint disintegrated by tuberculous growths is to cut away the diseased parts and to allow the eroded bone-ends to heal up into a fixed, immovable joint. Experiments are now being made to determine whether the invading tubercule germs' progress cannot be stopped by diathermically raising the temperature within the point to a point above that proved to be fatal to tubercle bacilli in laboratory experiments.

Professor Naglermidt, whose experiments with the new form of electricity have been followed with interest by scientists in this country, will deliver a lecture describing his results and technique at the Royal Society of Medicine in the autumn.

COMMERCIAL.

17th December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allanas	5/-
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malays	24/-
Balgowhies	$10.75
Bertams	6/6
Carey Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castlefields	119/-
Changkat Serdangs	$8½
Cheras (part paid)	$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	$18
Damansaras	152/6
Eastern Internationals	13/- prem.
Glencalys	$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107/6.
Indragiris	$13½
Kamunings	5/- prem.
Kuala Lumpors	165/-
Ledburys	65/-
Liuggis	7/3
London Asiatics	13/-
London Ventures	5/-
Merillmans	5/-
Pajams	$1½
Pegohs	$31
Rubber Trusts	17/- prem.
Sandycrofts	$16
Sapongs	27/-
Seafields	140/-
Shelfords	73/9
Singapore & Johores	$13
Sungei Chohs	91/6
Sungei Kapars	14/-
Tangkahs	30/-
Toerangle	par
United Serdangs	112/6
United Singapores	$1½
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	90/-
Duffs	10/-
Tronohs	37/-

Para Rubber 5/11 per lb.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write:—

Business since the date of our last report has been extremely dull with little doing.

Rubbers.—The movements in Sterling stocks seem to have been on a very small scale, quotations on the whole being slightly lower than last reported.

Singapore market appears to be absolutely moribund, advices from that port being very meagre. Para Hard Fine is quoted 5/10½ from London.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks might be obtained at $395. Nationals have been the medium of a fair business at $81.

Marine Insurances.—Unions and Cantons are neglected, the former quoted $1.7½ and the latter $.85 with no business to report. North Chinas are on offer at Tls. 125 with rumoured sales to a small extent at a lower figure. Yangtszes remain unaltered at $190.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires & China Fires are quiet, the former being quoted $360 and the latter $116 with small buyers.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been dealt in during the week to a small extent at $32. The quotation for Calma Manilas remains unaltered at $8 whilst Iedos are on offer at the reduced price of $56 and Douglas Steamship Companies at $10. Star Ferries (old shares) are quoted $13 sellers and new shares $5½ with no business to report. Shell, have been consistently on offer during the week at 81/- with no business.

Refineries.—China Sugars are easy at $124 and Lizons at $11 without inducing buyers.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares are offered for sale at Tls. 15½ without inducing buyers, and Raubs have suffered a further decline to $4, at which rate a fair number of shares could be obtained.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—The demand reported last week for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks has not been maintained and shares could now be secured at $5½. Kowloon Wharves could probably find buyers at $51. Small sales of Shanghai Docks are reported at Tls. 61, and Hongkew Wharves are now quoted at the reduced rate of Tls. 95.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been the medium of a small business at $5½ with more shares offering at the rate. Kowloon Lands remain in request at $7½ and Hongkong Hotels have buyers at the advanced rate of $77½ for the old, whilst the new shares are on offer at the reduced rate of $45. West Points are steady at $39, and Shanghai Lands have sellers at Tls 104.

Cotton Mills.—The demand for Hongkong Cottons has subsided and the quotation is now purely nominal at $42½. In Shanghai Ewos have fallen to Tls. 85 and Soy Chees to Tls. 242½, Leon Kung Mows remaining unaltered at the last reported rate of Tls. 48½.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been sold to a small extent at $3½, a reduction of 10 cents on last week's quotation, whilst China Porcelains at $9½. China Providents at $7½, Ropes at $.8, seek buyers without business to report. Humphreys Estates and Watsons are both quiet at $6. China Lights and Powers were the medium of a small business at the advanced rate of 95 cents, but the demand would now appear to be satisfied.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/0½ on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 73½.

RUBBER SHARE CIRCULAR.

The rubber share market may be considered a dead letter for the past week. On Saturday the price of the raw material was quoted at 6/3½d, but gave way slightly about the middle of the week when it settled down to 5s. 11d. per lb. at which level it has since remained. In sympathy with the lower quotation for Fine Hard Para share values have also undergone a slight set back and the market is quiet. Singapore reports an all round depression which is hardly justified by the better output for November from the plantations advised by mail.

Anglo-Malays are unchanged and share could be had at 23/-.

Allanas are nominally quoted at 4/9 and have buyers at 4/6.

Bertams after sales at 7/- have weakened to 6/9 at which figures share are obtainable.

Eastern Internationals have dropped to 12/6 premium with sellers.

Highlands and Lowlands are nominally quoted at the reduced rate of 10/6.

Kamunings 13 shares (fully paid) were negotiated at 4/- premium and lottery at 2/9 premium.

Liuggis are slightly weaker with sellers at 45/-.

Sapongs are quoted at 25/- middle rate.

London Ventures have slackened to 5/- sellers.

Merlimans have been placed at 5/3 and close with further sellers.

Chersonese were transacted at 8/6.

London Asiatics have buyers at 12/-.

United Serdangs have buyers at 120/-.

Glencalys have weakened to $1½ sellers and buyers at $1.

Sandycrofts have buyers at $13½.

United Singapores after sales at $1 close with further sellers.

Exchange—The Bank's closing T.T. quotations are as follows:—

On London	1/10 1/16
On Shanghai	73½
On Singapore	78½

ELLIS & ELLIS.

Hongkong, 16th December.

AMERICA'S POLICY IN CHINA.

A writer who signs himself Britannicus contributes to the *North American Review* an article on American policy in the Far East that is worth the attention of all American students of the question. Britannicus begins with the declaration that this policy has been somewhat perplexing to European observers for some years. It is understood, he declares, that the United States has committed itself to the preservation of China's territorial integrity and has also enrolled the open door among the objects of its diplomatic solicitude but how far this policy is to be developed is a question, he says, that most Americans would be unable to answer with precision. European statesmen and publicists are frankly bewildered, he says, when they try to determine how far the United States is prepared to go. Britannicus finds himself in doubt as to whether the several expressions of secretaries of state represent settled governmental policy or merely the views and whims of individuals. The country has applauded them because Americans have been gratified to see their statesmen acquitting themselves with such distinction and success in competition with Oriental and European diplomatists. "But diplomacy, to be effective rests, and can only rest on the implication of force," and here is where Brittannicus finds himself in doubt as to what Americans mean. He wants to know if it is diplomacy of the pen or diplomacy of the sword.

"Is there any conceivable development in the far eastern situation short of an organized and deliberate attack upon American lives or possessions that could induce American opinion to sanction the use of force?" he asks. He reviews the annexation of Korea and the retention of Manchuria and Liaotung and pictures all of north China overrun and asks again if there is anything in all this that would move the United States to force. He himself expresses the belief that the American people have not yet thought this question out seriously and the opinion that in the end whenever it comes there will be no further embroilment than a verbal one through the channels of diplomacy.

Brittannicus is probably right in his conclusions. The United States will lend to China all the moral support that is possible and will seek for her justice at the bar of the world's public opinion. America will strive for the territorial integrity of the empire, strive for an open market in the country and endeavour by all fair means to tide her over the days in which her people have a chance to reform. But to plunge into bloody and expensive war to maintain any of these efforts, is quite another matter to be eventually resolved by the good sense of the American people.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 17th December.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 20th December.
"At Home," Government House.
Sanitary Board Meeting.

Wednesday, 21st December.
Hongkong Philharmonic Society Concert.

Wednesday, 21nd December.
St. Joseph's College, Prize Distribution.

Friday, 23rd December.
Police Ball.

Saturday, 24th December.
Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.

Monday, 26th December.
Volunteers Field Day.

Saturday, 31st December.
Concert at Club Germania.
Club Lusitano Ball, at Club house.

MYSTERY OF ELECTRICITY.

SCIENTIST'S RESEARCH.

The principal feature of the recent meeting of the British Association was that it had no particular features. That is to say, there was nothing sensational about it. No discoveries were announced foreshadowing great changes to the "man in the street." It is true, says a correspondent of a London paper, that Sir J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, one of the greatest physicists of the age and the authority on electricity, read a paper in which he suggested that he was on the eve of a discovery. It was on positive and negative ions, the latter being unusually called electrons. We know much about electrons—even to their weight, which is only a thousandth part of a hydrogen atom, the lightest element known—and the electrical charge they carry has been accurately measured; but, hitherto, practically nothing has been known of the positive ions. Sir J. J. Thomson said that he could scarcely announce that he had discovered the positive ions, but he gave the impression that he was within reach of the discovery. Until that discovery is completed, it is impossible that we should have an adequate knowledge of the nature of electricity, however much we know already of its effects.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration).
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.	.....
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.
"Monteagle" " " " 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTREAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port .....£43.
Via New York .....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYSANG †	MONDAY, 19th Dec., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG*	TUESDAY, 20th Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA	WINGSANG*	SATURDAY, 24th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKSANG* †	FRIDAY, 6th Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kuitang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1910. [8

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	17th Dec.,	Midnight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	19 h "	4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	20th "	10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	20th "	Noon.
ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	20th "	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	20th "	4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"SZECHUEN"	20th "	4 P.M.
ILOILO & CEBU	"KAIFONG"	21st "	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	21nd "	4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinkwa,*)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—$45 single, $80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1910. [9

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at 4 P.M.
LAVIRO	4000	E. Rice	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 28th Dec., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SHEWAN TOMES & CO.**
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET-SOUND RAILWAY,
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA v. SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	—	TUESDAY, 10th Jan., 1911, Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAKAO (DIRECT)	"YERIMO MARU"	SATURDAY, 17th Dec., at 5 P.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th Dec., at 10 A.M.
ANPING and SWATOW via AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [6

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES. 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.
	‡ ¶ KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Peterson, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 27th Dec., P.M.
	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Jan., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	§ SADO MARU, Capt. S. Hiortdahl, Ton 7000	SATURDAY, 31st Dec. From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
	§ TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 31st Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, Tons 5000	THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 20th Jan., Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	‡ HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 27th December.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 7000	THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	‡ BOMBAY MARU, Capt. N. Teranaka, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 28th December.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers
‡ Omitting Penang. ¶ Call at Genoa.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	15th Feb.
KITANO "	9,000	1st March
IVO "	7,000	15th "
HIRANO "	9,000	29th "
TANGO "	8,000	12th April
KAMO "	9,000	26th "
AKI "	7,000	10th May
MISHIMA "	9,000	24th "

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To London, per New Steamer
1st class Single...Y550
" " " " Return... 825
" " " 2nd class Single... 360
" " " " Return... 540
" " Old Str. 1st class Single... 500
" " " " Return... 750
" " " 2nd class Single... 350
" " " " Return... 495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
AWA MARU	7,000	28th Feb.
INABA "	7,000	28th March
TAMBA "	7,000	25th April
AWA "	7,000	23rd May

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Pacific Coast Common Points
1st class Single...£30
" " 2nd " " ...£21
To London via New York 1st " " ...£60
" via St. Lawrence 1st " " ...£59

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [6

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"HIMALAYA,"

Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 24th December, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Moree*, 11,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Himalaya* due in London on the 4th February, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1910. [4

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "SIKH" ..... Sailing on or about 17th December.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1910. [16

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th January, 1911, at Noon.

This new Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1910 [759

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE
VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	On or about
Suevic	6,232	F. S. Cowley	1910 17th Jan.
Kumaric	6,232	G. B. McGill	9th Feb.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

FARGEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1910 [1

Shipping—Steamer.

THE "INVER" STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE,"

Captain J. C. Alexander, will be despatched as above about 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910. [749

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COBLENZ,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th of December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd of December, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1910. [7

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th instant, at 6 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before steamer's arrival.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1910. [754

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S. S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRADEO,"

Captain W. H. Lea, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1910. [756

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"HIMALAYA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London &c., *ex s.s. Moultan*,
From Persian Gulf, *ex* B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong 9th December, 1910. [6

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/16
Do. demand	1/10⅛
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 5/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.32½
America—Bank T.T.	44⅝
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.88
India T.T.	137
Do. demand	137½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73⅜
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	78⅜
Japan—Bank T.T.	90⅛
Java—Bank T.T.	110⅜
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10⅞
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10⅞
30 days' sight San F'co & New York	45½
4 months' sight do.	46½
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10⅞
4 months' sight France	2.37
6 months' sight "	2.39
4 months' sight Germany	1.92½
Bar Silver	25⅜
Bank of England rate	4½ %
Sovereign	$10.78

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

American (*Nippon Maru*) 20th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 22nd inst.
American (*Siberia*) 30th inst.
American (*China*) 3rd prox.
American (*Manchuria*) 9th prox

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 17th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Mishima Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Hitachi Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 21st inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yawata Maru*, Australian Line, left Nagasaki for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 20th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Inaba Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port *via* Moji and Shanghai on 16th inst., and is expected here on 25th inst.

THE WEATHER.

On the 17th at 11.55 a.—The depression lying over the Sea of Japan yesterday, has moved Eastwards and now occupies S.E. Japan.

The barometer has fallen quickly over China, and probably a depression is developing over the Yangtze valley. Pressure is now highest over the East coast of China.

Gradients are less steep and the monsoon will moderate over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N. and N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Hangchow Br. s.s., 999, Brymer, 16th Dec.—Shanghai 13th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Kanchow, Br. s.s., 1,717, E. Monkman, 16th Dec.—Swatow 15th Dec., Ballast.—B. & S.
Shengking, Br. s.s., 1,047, Cowan, 16th Dec.—Amoy 15th Dec., Ballast.—B. & S.
Hsin Chang, Chi. s.s., 1,218, W. Jamieson, 17th Dec.—Tientsin and Chefoo 12th Dec., Gen.—China Merchants.
Daiya Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,735, K. Kobayashi, 17th Dec.—Wakamatsu 11th Dec., Coal.—M. B. G. K.
Sikh, Br. s.s., 3,231, Atkinson, 17th Dec.—Shanghai 12th Dec., and Foochow 14th Gen.—D. & Co.
Loksang, Br. s.s., 978, G. H. Bowker, 17th Dec.—Canton 16th Dec., Gen.—J., M. & Co.
Kwangse, Br. s.s., 1,228, Plunkett Cole, 17th Dec.—Canton 16th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Kansu, Br. s.s., 1,068, K. E. Tuebbin, 17th Dec.—Canton 16th Dec., Rice.—B. & S.
Kuichow, Br. s.s., 1,995, E. Forsyth, 17th Dec.—Canton 16th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 812, W. Langschwager, 17th Dec.—Swatow 16th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.
Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,805, K. Sukawa, 17th Dec.—Anping and Swatow 16th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.
Shansi Br. s.s., 1,218, Pottinger, 17th Dec.—Swatow 16th Dec., Ballast.—B. & S.
Feiching, Chi. s.s., 980, J. B. Howie, 17th Dec.—Canton 16th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Borneo, for Jesselton.
Loksang, for Foochow.
Loongmoon, for Saigon.
Phnompenh, for Saigon.
Hutchow, for Hongay.
Daigi Maru, for Swatow.
Yerimo Maru, for Anping.
Hercules, for Manila.
Buyo Maru, for Portland.
Anhui, for Shanghai.
Yuensang, for Manila.
Kumchow, for Swatow.
Hangchow, for Canton.
Sikh, for Singapore.
Hongmoh, for Amoy.
Achilles, for Shanghai.
Inaho Maru, for Moji.

Departures

Dec. 17.

Korea, for San Francisco.
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Agamemnon, for Singapore.
Glenogle, for Straits.
Hong Wan I, for Amoy.
Yerimo Maru, for Takao.
Lightning, for Straits.
Prometheus, for Saigon.
Chinkiang, for Canton.
Phnompenh, for Saigon.
Ach Lies, for Shanghai.
Michael Jebsen, for Haiphong.
Yuensang, for Manila.
Lokeang, for Shanghai.
Borneo, for Sandakan.
Childar, for Bangkok.
Sabine Rickmers, for Amoy.
Haiyang, for Swatow.
Hercules, for Portland.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Korea*, for San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bryant, Miss L. M. Bryant, Messrs. W. Helms, F. W. Walker, S. F. Tecson, Mrs. L. F. Wilson, Rev. Father J. Martucokus, Mr C. A. Bruns, Mrs. A Robinson, Messrs. C. W. E. Cotton, R. Sheepshank, Lee Ah Leong, Jose Dalfiv, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Creath, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Lauche and son, Messrs. L. I. Yam Pak, Chow Hang, Sze Cheung Kee, C. M. Jackson, F. Johnson and C. W. Shade.

Passengers departed.

Per *Goeben*, for Shanghai, &c.,—Mrs. A. W. Wilson, Messrs. E. Weber, H. Figge and servant, Capt. E. M. Radditz, Messrs. Kapp, Leschke, Capt. Schellhass and family, Consul Dr. Markwald, Mr. C. Emberger, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kohlschmal, Messrs. Chan Sang Yee, Chan Lai Lam, Boy, A. Hahn, S. Abins, M. Capeletche, M. Michael, Mrs. Chen, Messrs. Chan Yee Tong, Chang Cheng Sing, Chun Clak Wan, Y. Choberma1, R. Mengbry, R. K. Manen, Mrs. Chan Lee, Messrs. Cho Sen Fan and T. Olane.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 16th Dec—Canton 15th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Buyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,813, Y. Yatsugange, 14th Dec.—Port Arthur 8th Dec., Coal.—M. B. K.
Clara Jebsen, Ger. s.s., 1,109, J. Bendixen, 14th Dec.—Haiphong and Hoihow 11th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.
Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,135, H. Mathias, 15th Dec.—Haiphong 16th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Chinhua, Br. s.s., 1,349, M. Benson, 14th Dec.,—Canton 13th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 846, H. Murayama, 16th Dec.—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 13th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.
Fri, Nor. s.s., 864, W. L. Andersen, 12th Dec.—Kwan-chow-wan 11th Dec., Salt.—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.
Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,447, H. Hinokuma, 7th Dec.—Caronel Chile 14th Sept., Coal and M'dise.—T. K. K.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, H. C. Frampton, 10th Dec.—Saigon 3rd Dec., Rice.—Wo Fat Sing.
Liangchow, Br. s.s., 1,215, H. Harder, 14th Dec.—Canton 14th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,745, Andersen, 5th—Saigon 30th Nov., Rice.—H. A. L.
Nam Sang, Br s.s., 7,591, P. M. B. Lake, 12th Dec.—Kobe and Moji 8th Dec., Gen.—J., M. & Co.
Paklat Ger. s.s., 1,074, E. Gáthemann, 14th Dec.—Bangkok and Hoihow 13th Dec., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.
Quinta, Ger. s.s., 900, Schlosimzer, 15th Dec.—Bangkok via Hoihow 13th Dec., Rice.—S. & Co.
Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, R. Petersen, 9th Dec—Bangkok and Swatow 8th Dec., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.
Tjimahi, Dut. s.s., 2,470, Pander, 16th Dec.—Batavia Muntok 7th Dec., Sugar and Gen. J. C. J. L.
Washington, Ger. s.s., 2,659, C. Stege, 8th Nov.—New York 3rd Sept., Petroleum in Bulk.—S. Oil Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

Juteopolis, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,631, Downs, 10th Dec.—Canton 9th Dec., Case Oil.—S., O. & Co.
Earl of Forfar, Br. 2-masted schooner, 3,400, Alex Currie, 13th Dec.—Moji 8th Dec., Coal.—D. & Co.

Post Office.

☞ Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:—

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daigi Maru*, 18th Dec., 9 A.M.

Saigon—Per *Loongmoon*, 18th Dec., 9 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 19th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Changsha*, 19th Dec., 3 P.M.

Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Tjimahi*, 19th Dec., 4 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per *Tourane*, 19th Dec., 4 P.M.

Haiphong—Per *Chihli*, 20th Dec., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiching*, 20th Nov., 10 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai—Per *Kansu*, 20th Dec., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c. India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Polynesien*, 20th Dec., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Namsang*, 20th Dec., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per *Taming*, 20th Dec., 3 P.M.

Iloilo and Cebu—Per *Sunghiang*, 20th Dec., 3 P.M.

Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo—Per *Szechuen*, 20th Dec., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Mishima Maru*, 20th Dec., 5 P.M.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Nikko Maru*, 21st Dec., 11 A.M.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Caronel—Per *Hongkong Maru*, 21st Dec., 11 A.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Tjiliwong*, 21st Dec., NOON.

Manila, Iloilo and Cebu—Per *Rubi*, 21st Dec., 3 P.M.

Iloilo and Cebu—Per *Kaifong*, 21st Dec., 3 P.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Yawata Maru*, 22nd Dec., 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per *Chenan*, 22nd Dec., 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haitan*, 23rd Dec., 10 A.M.

Manila—Per *Wingsang*, 24th Dec., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Himalaya*, 24th Dec., 11 A.M.

Europe, &c., India *via* Tuticorin—Per *Prinz Ludwig* 28th Dec., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Nippon Maru*, 31st Dec., 11 A.M.

NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES and ILLUSTRATED PAPERS are required for the use of the Troops leaving here next month in the S.S. "Rohilla" for home. Any such literature will be gratefully received by the Acting Chaplain (Rev. A. B. Thornhill) either at S. John's Cathedral, or at the Peak Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1910. [635]

TO-MORROW.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

4th Sunday in Advent, 18th December.

Morning Service at 11 a.m., Holy Communion at noon, Sunday School at 2.30 p.m., in British School, Evening Service at 6 p.m.

Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.

Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

Peak Church.

Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Every Sunday.

St. Peter's Church.

Queen's Road West.

4th Sunday in Advent, 18th December.

Morning 11 a.m., Venite; Tucker, Psalms; Barnby (Major and Minor), Felton, Bentinck, Te Deum; Russell, Jones, Pye, Kyrie; Vincent, Hymns: 68, 438, 552 and 354.

Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.

Evening 6.30 p.m., Psalms; Ouseley Smart, Magnificat, Camidge, Nunc Dimittis, Foster, Christmas Carols will be sung in place of Hymns.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.), returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors are welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St Francis' Church Wanchai:—Mass (*Chin.*) 6 a.m. (*Port.*), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service (*English*), 10 a.m.

St Anthony's Chapel West Point:—Mass, 8 a.m.

The Rosary Church Kowloon:—Every Sunday, Mass at 7.30 a.m. and Mass, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 9 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Steamers Expected

Vessels	*From*	*Agents.*	*Due*
Seattle Maru..	Yokohama	O. S. K. ..	Dec. 18
Sunda...	Singapore	P. & O. Co	Dec. 18
Nikko Maru...	Manila	N. Y. K. ..	Dec. 19
Mishima Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K. ..	Dec. 19
Nippon Maru	Yokohama	T. K. K. ...	Dec. 20
Yawata Maru...	Nagasaki	N. Y. K. ...	Dec. 20
Hitachi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K. ...	Dec. 21
Emp. of China	Kobe	C. P. R. Co	Dec. 22
A. Apcar	Singapore	D. S. & Co	Dec. 22
Devanha	Singapore	P. & O. Co	Dec. 22
Inaba Maru ...	Singapore	N. Y. K. ...	Dec. 25
Mexico Maru ..	Yokohama	O. S. K. ...	Dec. 29
Siberia	San F'cisco	P. M. Co...	Dec. 30
Monteagle	Vancouver.	C. P. R. Co	Jan. 1
China	San F'cisco	P. M. Co...	Jan. 3
Bingo Maru ...	Bombay ..	N. Y. K. ..	Jan. 3
Manchuria.....	San F'cisco	P. M. Co...	Jan. 9
Glenturret	London ..	S., T. & Co	Jan. 15

Ships Passed The Canal.

18th November—*Achilles, Oceanien, Silesia, Prometheus, Alesia*. 22nd November—*Nippon Benvorlick, Glenlochy, Goeben, Sunda, Indrawadi*. 25th November—*Antenor, Brisgavia, Hirano Maru, Glamorganshire, Peleus, Yorck, Tourane*. 29th November—*Cardiganshire, C. Ferd Laeisz, Breconshire, Hitachi Maru*. 2nd December—*Glaucus, Dumlea, Nubia, Stentor, Palawan, Slavonia, Indravelli*. 6th December—*Antilochus, Moyune, Palkan, Prinzess Alice, Benlarig*. 9th December—*Astyanax, Belgravia, Bulow, Tango Maru*. 13th December—*Caledonien, Diomed, Flintshire, Kumsi Maru, Lothian, Miyasaki Maru, Perseus, Priam, Saxonia, Segovia, Soyo Maru, Teenkai*.

Arrivals at Home—18th November—*Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Myrmidon, Albenga, St. Patrick*. 21st November—*Syria*. 22nd November—*Iyo Maru*. 25th November—*Oceanien, Welsh Prince*. 29th November—*Carmarvonshire, Prometheus*. 2nd December—*Hirano Maru, Peleus, Yorck, Badenia*. 6th December—*Ambria, Dumbea, Alesia*. 13th December—*C. Ferd Laeisz, Glamorganshire*.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. J.
Bird, C. F.
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Chinchen, S. J.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Grant-Smith, E.
Jones, Dr. & Mrs. Evan
Hancock, Mrs. F. L.
Hollingsworth, Mr. & Mrs.
Knott, Mrs.
Kydd, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.
Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs.
Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Wilson, G. L.
Wood, E. M.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Andrew, J. I.
Barlow, N. G.
Beaumont, E. A.
Beck, F. H.
Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar
Bentley, J.
Blanche, Mr. and Mrs N. F.
Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs and family
Chapple, F. T.
Chilvers, P. T.
Clarke, W. B.
Cobden, A. S.
Condon, H. L.
D'Ottingen, V.
Ehrenfels, Mr. & Mrs. H. O.
Fischer, F. S.
Fisher, H. G.
Freeman, Mr. & Mrs.
Fry, Mr. and Mrs. and infant
Gadden, H. L.
Goulbourn, V.
Grimshaw, R.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Hamilton, J. C.
Harrison, A.
Hewett, Hon. Mr and Mrs. E. A.
Holgate, L. G.
Hough, Dr. S.
Humphreys, C.
Hunt, T. van
Jack, Mrs. C. M.
Kelly, Mrs. J. A. M.
Klimanek, P. H.
Lasdeen, Mr.
Law, W. O.
Lightfoot, S.
Little, J. H.
Lloyd, Mr. G. T.
Loehr, Max
Logan, W.
Massey, Miss K. A.
Markham, B.
Marriott, Dr. O.
Mayne, E. H.
Meier, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Molden, H.
Moulder, A. B.
Murray, M. F.
Needham, L. R.
North, R. H.
Northcombe, Mr. and Mrs. F. D.
Ogden, J. C.
Pila, Fernand
Pond, W. B.
Potts, P. C.
Ray, E. H.
Ree, R.
Reiss, C. H.
Slingsby, A.
Solomon, H. H.
Spalding, Dr. and Mrs. A. D.
Spittler, J.
Square, Miss A.
Stafford, S.
Stratton, Mrs. W. M.
Stainer, Lt. and Mrs. C. E. R.N.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. M. L.
Weitz, H.
White, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H.
White, D.
Wood, G. G.

PEAK.

Anderson, Mr. & Mrs.
Aubrey, Dr.
Bedford, Col. and Mrs.
Ball, Capt. R.A.M.C.
Benton, Mrs.
Benton, Miss
Bromley, Lt. and Mrs.
Bowdler, Mrs.
Cunningham, Lt. and Mrs.
Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs.
Clair, Capt. St.
Connolly, Major and Mrs.
Crofton, Mr. and Mrs.
Dalrymple, Lt & Mrs.
Day, Mr.
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph and Lady
Frisk, F. A.
Garnett, Capt. & Mrs.
Gell, J.
Gjor, Rev.
Gordon, Mr. and Mrs.
Greve, H. de
Guthrie, Capt. & Mrs.
Haveland, F. A.
Highton, Eng.-Comdr.
Hind, W. B.
Hockaday, W. T.
Hodgins, Mrs.
Hughes, Rev.
Jack, Miss
Jacks, P.
Jeffries, H. N.
Keith, Mr.
Koron, E.
Kostmann, Mr.
Lean, Major & Mrs.
Lyddon, Capt. & Mrs.
Martin, Mr.
Martin, Miss
Mass, M. M.
Midwood, Col. & Mrs.
Neilson, Mr.
Pegg, Rev. F.
Page, Miss
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. L.
Perry, Lt. R.A.M.C.
Phelips, H. R. & Mrs.
Piggott, Sir Francis
Rolton, Mr.
Relton, Mrs. and Miss
Rodd, Mrs.
Rymer, Mrs.
Sinclair, A.
Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
Sutherland, Mr.
Thomas, Mr. and Mrs.
Thornhill, Rev.
Topp, J. R.
Wiraing, Capt.
Willis, Fleet Paymaster and Mrs.
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Wrigley, Lt. Col. & Mrs.
Wright, Mr. and Mrs.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Anderson, C.
Antonelli, Mr.
Baudry, C.
Beal, J. P.
Bredvad, A.
Brown, W. H.
Brachhons, F.
Buy, C.
Castleman, Mr. and Mrs.
Craig, Mr. and Mrs.
Delfin, J.
Costa, Mr.
Ellis, Mrs. L. T.
Emberger, C.
Evans, Chas.
Farmer, A.
Feasch, Francis
Ferrice, Miss Vera
Fusan, S.
Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Holz, T. M.
Hoyermann, Mr. and Mrs.
Hufford, T.
Kemble, Dr. A. C.
Joseph, J.
Kaup, J.
Knox, J. T.
Laureaus, Mrs. J.
Lefranc, Mr. and Mrs.
Leigh, Mr. and Mrs.
Leigh, Miss
Magnet, L. J.
Martin, H.
McDowall, J.
Mercurini, M.
Michael, M.
Mody, N.
Perkins, Miss G.
Pollard, J. E.
Pond, E. H.
Pontac, G. de
Rosebürgh, J.
Russell, H. C.
Sizer, P. K.
Sohr, A.
Speed, J.
Thomas, A. J.
Thomson, Mrs. J.
Thornton, E.
Turner, J.
Walker, F. W.
Wassenick, A. G.
Wezen, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Wellwood, Rev. & Mrs.
White, Geo. F.
Wilson, Mrs. L.
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs.
Wretwich, H.
Yong, M. B.

GRAND HOTEL.

Crew, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. and child
Keyt, Dr. F.
Lowick, H. C.
McDonald, F. J.
Pringh, Wm Jr.
Saukken, F.
Stewart, Capt. & Mrs. A. H. and child
Storrie, A. P.
Taylor, R.
Wilson, T. H.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

December 16th, 1910, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Wr
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	30.25	0	66	NE	4	b
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.16	—	—	WNW	2	—
Hakodate	"	30.28	—	—	N	1	—
Tokio	"	30.26	—	—	NNW	1	—
Kochi	"	30.21	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	"	30.29	—	—	NNW	1	—
Kagoshima	"	30.27	—	—	NNE	1	—
Oshima	"	30.26	—	—	N	2	—
Naha	"	30.28	—	—	N	1	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.23	—	—	NNE	4	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.02	—	—	—	0	—
Chefoo	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	7 a.m.	30.47	31	90	NNW	6	b
Hankow	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang		—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	7 a.m.	30.57	35	70	NW	2	d
Gutzlaff	"	30.60	40	74	N	4	cm
Sharp Peak	"	30.43	53	80	N	4	c
Amoy	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	30.28	40	74	NNW	2	b
Taihoku	6 a.m.	30.33	—	—	E	6	—
Taichu	"	30.21	—	—	N	2	—
Tainan	"	30.20	—	—	N	4	—
Koshun	"	30.15	—	—	NE	10	—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	9 a.m.	30.45	45	69	N	2	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.38	55	58	N	1	b
Victoria Peak		—	—	—	N	3	—
Gap Rock	"	30.33	—	—	NNE	5	—
Macao	"	30.43	50	—	NNW	2	c
Wuchow	9 a.m.	30.51	45	—	NE	1	b
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.m.	30.40	57	—	NE	3	b
Tourane	"	30.24	64	—	NW	2	c
C. St. James	"	29.97	73	—	N	2	o
Aparri	6 a.m.	30.05	70	—	NE	2	q
Manila	10 a.m.	29.96	82	77	—	0	o
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.88	77	—	NE	2	b
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NE	1	c
Iloilo	"	—	80	—	NE	1	c
Cebu	"	29.91	82	—	—	0	o
Labuan	"	29.90	79	—	—	—	—

December 17th, 1910, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Wr
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	30.22	1	68	NE	2	b
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.08	—	—	ENE	1	—
Hakodate	"	29.99	—	—	ENE	3	—
Tokio	"	29.77	—	—	NNW	2	—
Kochi	"	30.15	—	—	WNW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.29	—	—	NE	1	—
Kagoshima	"	30.27	—	—	NNE	3	—
Oshima	"	30.24	—	—	N	2	—
Naha	"	30.26	—	—	NNW	4	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.13	—	—	NE	3	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.97	—	—	NW	1	—
Chefoo	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	7 a.m.	30.38	31	78	SW	2	cm
Hankow	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	30.31	32	—	NE	1	b
Shanghai	7 a.m.	30.39	36	61	NW	1	—
Gutzlaff	"	30.46	41	74	NW	1	cm
Sharp Peak	"	30.33	51	79	N	2	o
Amoy	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	30.21	47	77	NNE	1	b
Taihoku	6 a.m.	30.26	—	—	E	6	—
Taichu	"	30.17	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.19	—	—	N	2	—
Koshun	"	30.14	—	—	NE	10	—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	9 a.m.	30.25	50	79	—	0	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.21	59	63	E	3	c
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	ENE	3	—
Gap Rock	"	30.19	—	—	ENE	5	—
Macao	"	30.26	55	—	N	1	c
Wuchow	9 a.m.	30.30	46	—	E	1	b
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi		—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.m.	30.22	57	—	ENE	3	b
Tourane	"	30.12	64	—	NW	4	c
C. St. James	"	29.92	72	—	NW	1	c
Aparri	6 a.m.	30.06	70	—	E	4	o
Manila	10 a.m.	29.92	81	69	N	2	o
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.90	75	—	E	2	o
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NE	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.89	80	—	NE	1	b
Cebu	"	29.90	85	—	N	1	c
Labuan	"	29.85	79	—	—	—	—

	Dec. 16at 10 a.m.	Dec. 16at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.18	30.25
Temperature	55	59
Humidity	58	55
Rainfall	—	—

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 17th to 23rd, 1910.

		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	17	m 11 1	4 8	m 4 7	0 5
		9 53 a	8 7	2 44 a	3 7
Sun.	18	0 0 a	4 7	m 4 55	0 3
		10 14 a	8 6	3 20 a	3 8
Mon.	19	0 57 a	4 5	m 5 44	0 5
		10 59 a	8 3	3 57 a	3 9
Tues.	20	1 56 a	4 4	m 6 34	0 8
		11 46 a	7 8	4 36 a	4 1
Wed.	21	2 56 a	4 5	m 7 26	1 2
				5 19 a	4 3
Thurs.	22	m 0 39	7 1	m 8 19	1 6
		3 56 a	4 7	6 8 a	4 5
Fri.	23	m 1 46	6 4	m 9 12	2 1
		4 51 a	5 0	8 23 a	4 7

m denotes morning.

a " afternoon.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch-vessel...	700	4	3,000	Acting-Commander P. H. Noble	Hongkong
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. B. Kiddle	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt.-Comdr B. G. Washington	Shanghai
Britomart	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander E. H. Donovan ..	Shanghai
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. Lynes	Shanghai
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	500	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. R. Veale	Manila
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer ..	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander C. E. Land	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain John Nicholas	Shanghai
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer ...	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander B. J. Guy, V.C. ..	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer ...	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer ...	280	6	5,000	Lieut.-Commander G. O. Heathcote ...	"
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain S. Farquhar	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	616	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtsze
Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Captain F. C. Learmonth	Manila en route H.K.
Minotaur*	armoured cruiser 1st class	14,600	14	27,000	Act.-Captain A. Lowndes...	Hongkong
Monmouth...	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain H. L. P. Heard	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander G. P. Leith	Hongkong
Newcastle	protected cruiser 2nd class	4,800	—	—	Captain George P. F. Hunt, D.S.O. ...	Singapore
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander C. H. Woodward .	Yangtsze
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer ..	350	6	6,300	Commander Lambe	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Cosmo. A. O. Douglas	Hongkong
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander F. J. Boothby	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. M. Barker	Yangtsze
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer ..	250	6	6,500	Gunner E. J. Trillo	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Commander C. J. Eyres	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander R. J. Buchanan ..	Yangtsze
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Comdr. M. P. Baillie Hamilton ...	Shanghai
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer ...	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander C. E. Land ...	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Lieut.-Commander R. L. Hancock ..	Manila
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer ...	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Hartford ...	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander M. H. Wilding... ...	Yangtsze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Comdr. B. R. Brocke	Yangtsze
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander G. F. A. Mulock ...	Yangtsze

Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsloe K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. Commander-in-Chief.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT — RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT — AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMAT RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $15,000,000 $250,000	$2,029,310	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/5½ =$12.45	5 %	£95 sel'ers £86/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 $1,000,000	$10,552	$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,600,000 $1,068,696 $10,181	none	$25 for 1909	2½ %	$185
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,600,000 Tls. 221,000 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7½ % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 225 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$1,000,000 £90,000 £128,248 £105,249 $713,985	$287,984	Final of $20 per share, making in all $50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of $30 per share for 1909	%	$827½ sales
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $394,405 $199,264	$17,617	$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of $3 on account of 1909	7½ %	$190
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $550,348 $61,168	$438,406	$6 and bonus $2 for 1908	7 %	$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000 $81,153	$426,218	$27 for 1908	8 %	$160
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$57,743	Dr. $3,777	5 % for 1906	...	$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$230,000 $100,89	Nil	4½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $617,500 $78,765 $15,491	$20,766	Dividend of $1½ for 30.6.10	8½ %	$29½ buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5	£5	£138,100	15,161	3% 5/- on Preferred shares only for 1	...	$56 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	192,994	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/5 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1s. per sh. on ac. for '10	5 %	81/3 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$71,850 $62,681	$11,159	A dividend of 7 % A bonus of 5 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	6 % 6 %	$23 $12½ sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$520,000 $83,620	Dr. $8,090	$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	$124
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,8[illegible]	$3 for 1897	...	$12 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£215,000 £12,289	£1,435	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls 15 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none	First year	...	Ps. 20
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4	none	5½ per share 13th dividend	5 %	$4 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	500,000	G $10	G $10	none	none	Final of Gold $0.65 for 1909 in all G $1.15		3/6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$25,275	$8,460	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.09	...	$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$550	$50	$550,000 $31,993 $40,000 $88,724	$264,847	$22½ for 1909	4½ %	$50 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	22,000	[illegible]	3% for half year ended 30.6.1909	...	$52½
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	[illegible]	[illegible]	Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 67½
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	[illegible]	9,22[illegible]	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	[illegible]	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 27.2.10	5½ %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	[illegible]	$24,0[illegible]	8% for 190[illegible]	8 %	$12½ sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000 8,000	$50 $50	$50 $25	[illegible]	$1,2[illegible]	$3 on old shares. $1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	$97½ buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$10,000	$2[illegible]	Interim of $3½ for 1910	7 %	$65 sellers $91½
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$250,000 $26,941	$5,[illegible]	15 cents for 1909	6 %	$6
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	$5,857 none	$2[illegible]	$2½ for 1909	8 %	$33½
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 61,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	[illegible]	Interim of $1.80 for 1910	8½ %	$39
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 250,000	10,931	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	Tls. 40,000 $[illegible]	$9,555	60 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$4½
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 575,000	[illegible]	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 50
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	[illegible]	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 48½
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	[illegible]	Tls. 31,174	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 142½
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£348	15 % per share for 1909	...	$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	Nil	60 cents for 1909	6½ %	$9½ sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$5	$5	[illegible]	50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	95 cents
Do. Do. Special shares	*50,000	$1	$1					
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$130,000 $12,000	$2,602	80 cents for 1909	10 %	$7½ sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$1,000	$1,892	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	$17½
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$13,000	$4,290	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	$5½
H. Price & Company, Limited	12000	$10	$10	$5,0[illegible]	$670	14 per cent. viz. $1.40 for 1909	12 %	$12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$11,798	60 cents for year ended 28.2.10	6 %	$20
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7,616	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	6 %	$125 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$40,000	$9,176	Interim of $1 per share for 1910	9 %	$18 sellers
Maatschappij tot Nijv-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	G. $10	G. $10	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,924	Tls. 316,682	3rd Interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37½ for 1910	5 %	Tls. 103
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5½%	$13 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	none	Ps. 18,640	None	$ %	$1½ sellers $8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10	Tl 21,820			...	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,250	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 105
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Haiphong Nominal	35 Haiphong Currency	none none	none none	First year None	... ...	$36 sellers $800 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $11,096	None	...	$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$127,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	$5½ sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$11,956	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 %	$6½
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$342	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 %	$18 sellers
Watkins Limited,	10,000	$10	$10	none	$1,941	35 cents for 1909	5 %	$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000		10	$100,000 25,000	$2,613	3 % for 1909	...	$6
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7		none	$782	None	...	$1½

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Intimations

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 22nd December 1908. 147